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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2431

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REPORTAGE ON ECOWAS CONFERENCE, DEFENSE PACT, OTHER PROGRAMS

Shaki Call for Peace, Stability

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 29 May 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by Lans Joe Sesay]

[Text]

**MINUTES** after his 'unanimous' election as ECOWAS Chairman at Freetown's Bintumani conference centre, OAU Chairman and Sierra Leone's President Siaka Stevens yesterday called for peace and stability in the sub-region.

"No meaningful progress can take place in our sub-region without the 16-nation, economic community at their two-day annual summit.

The new ECOWAS Chairman said that the draft protocol on defence which creates the legal and political framework for ensuring peace in the sub-region and at the same time safe-guarding the "collective security" of the community as a whole, should be welcomed by all.

On his election, Dr Stevens said: "It is with great honour that I accept with all humility the mantle of Chairmanship of the authority of Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States for the coming year."

The election of the host President according to ECOWAS "tradition," means that the Sierra Leonean Head of State will have to hold the fort till May 28, 1982.

Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure' who proposed Dr. Stevens for the Chairmanship said that it was to show the gratitude of ECOWAS for Sierra Leone's contribution to African unity and

also for the confidence reposed in him—Dr. Stevens.

The new Chairman said that member-states should congratulate themselves for what he described as the "very remarkable progress achieved" in the community's short history, in consolidating the gains and realising the objectives enshrined in the treaty of Lagos.

Dr. Stevens also noted with pride and satisfaction the progress the Community is making towards the implementation of the provisions of the Lagos treaty.

ECOWAS, he said, has reached another phase in its life—that of implementing the programmes and projects geared towards strengthening the foundations already laid.

"There are indeed significant areas in which we have made commendable progress in bringing the peoples of the sub-region together, in uniting them into one big family and ensuring that we create an effective network to exploit the full potential of such a union."

He singled out the telecommunications programme as one principal area which has recorded 'significant achievement.

He added that the programme which promises to be an effective instrument for bringing West Africans together, is moving well ahead of schedule.

On the proposed trade liberalisation programme Dr. Stevens said that it would offer a solid foundation for the effective and rational development of industry and agriculture in West Africa.

On agriculture, Chairman Stevens said that food imports have skyrocketed while production has remained low.

He called on member-states to re-orient their aims towards the Common Agricultural Programme (CAP), to meet the challenges posed by the threat of famine and hunger in the sub-region.

On the Transport programme, Dr. Stevens revealed that the aspects of the short-term programme have been successfully carried out—the studies and funding of the Trans-West African Highway, the harmonisation of highway legislation in the community and the ECOWAS highway code.

In what, he referred to as an "important area" President Stevens said that in order to ensure that the various programmes of the community are strong, political commitment should be made to strengthen 'monetary and financial co-operation' in the sub-region.



## ECOWAS--African Leaders Speak Out

**A 'FINAL Communiqué'**—which will give the go-ahead to the implementation of stage ECOWAS programmes and projects will this afternoon emerge from the Ninth economic summit of partner-states which ends in Freetown today.

This morning, African leaders and representatives of the 16-nation community will resume their discussions of both the Executive Secretary's report and recommendations of the Council of Ministers, all of which were presented last evening.

At yesterday's deliberation's, the leaders of Togo, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Liberia and Benin addressed the summit.

The Togolese leader and out-going ECOWAS Chairman, Gnassingbe Eyadema in his speech reviewed the activities and progress of the economic community during the past 12 months.

ECOWAS, he said, is now looking for the necessary funds to implement its programmes and projects.

On the non-aggression pact between member-states, the out-going Chairman called on member countries to be vigilant against what he referred to as "agents of destabilisation," citing "events in the past" (in Africa) as sufficient example.

The free movement of people, he said, is the cornerstone for the promotion of trade between member-states.

Nigeria's leader, Alhaji Shehu Usman Aliyu Shagari told the summit that his country is committed to the community not particularly because of her own economic interest but because of her commitment to Africa's economic emancipation.

With the political struggle already won, he said, they must now approach the economic aspect with equal determination and zeal.

"In this context, ECOWAS has a vital role to play and we must not

fail," he urged.

He called on member-states to accept and cultivate the spirit of "give and take," stressing that the community has a vital role in the economic and social emancipation of the sub-region and in setting the pace for an eventual continental economic integration.

Liberia's Head of State, Master Sergeant Doe, called on member-states to speak with one voice.

On the free movement of people, the Liberian leader explained that it has not been possible for his country to implement fully the provisions of the protocol.

He however hoped that in the not too distant future, Liberia would be in a position to implement fully the provisions of the protocol.

The Head of State of Benin gave a vote of thanks.

The summit continues this morning at the Bintumani conference centre.



THE signs are glowing that the Heads of State and governments attending the current ECOWAS summit will approve the various recommendations on the table and will leave these shores as amicable brothers for yet another year of solid regional co-operation.

So much homework and behind-the-scenes activities have been done by the Council of Ministers in co-ordination with the ECOWAS Secretariat that the Heads of State have little cause to disagree at the final summit.

Which is why the ECOWAS has been a success story since its formation six years ago.

Indeed, President Stevens the new Chairman, whom we warmly congratulate, put it in a nutshell when he spoke yesterday of "commendable progress" in the community.

The global history of attempts at regional cooperation has not in the main been something to yell happily about.

Many such organisations in various parts of the world, including continental ones, have floundered on the rocks within a short time while some never even got off the ground.

The continuity and success of ECOWAS is due mainly to the determination of the leaders to keep together and to sail on with the practical objectives of the community in the face of the inevitable problems.

The Will is there and that helps to turn the propeller.

The most vital aspect of the Community's programming is finance and here it is necessary to stress the all important need for member-states to ensure that such financial obligations are met with, and on time, if the wheel should not stop turning for want of fuel.

Help from outside in implementing projects is, of course, necessary, but the vital pre-requisite stems from our own sources viz to make the Secretariat financially solvent and to show the world that the Community means business.

We are confident that the sagely President Stevens in his year of Chairmanship will captain the ship in such a way as to make the Community grow "from strength to strength."

With such a noble grouping of experienced African leaders to back him, the task, however difficult, will be a lot pleasanter.

## Protocol on Defense

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 30 May 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by Lans Joe Sesay]

[Text]

A PROTOCOL relating to mutual assistance on defence was signed late last night by ECOWAS leaders at the end of their two-day summit in Freetown. The protocol outlines the scope and modalities for sub-regional co-operation in matters of defence and reinforces the earlier protocol on non-aggression.

In a communique read by the Executive Secretary, Dr. Aboubakarr Diaby-Quattara, the authority of Heads of State and Government took wide-ranging decisions based on the recommendations of the Council of Ministers.

On the trade liberalisation programme, the African leaders of the 16-nation economic community adopted a list of traditional handicraft products which should benefit from the preferential treatment to be accorded under the scheme.

"By this decision, the authority declared the coming into force of the community trade liberalisation programme on 22nd May, 1981, in respect of unprocessed and traditional handicraft products as planned."

The Ministers' recom-

mendation for inter-state road transportation in the sub-region was also adopted by the ECOWAS leaders.

On the energy programme, the Executive Secretary was authorised to take all necessary measures for the execution of the programme.

The Heads of State and Government also adopted the medium-term postal programme which seeks to ensure a regular and efficient routing of mails

within the community.

On agriculture, the authority endorsed the suggestion of its out-going Chairman that a meeting of ECOWAS Ministers be held as soon as possible.

Under "any other business," the leaders expressed grave concern over the conflicts between Cameroon and Nigeria on the one hand, and Cameroon and Gabon on the other.

On the Nigeria-Cameroon conflict, the ECOWAS leaders decided to let the OAU bureau proceed with its mediation which it has already started at the request of Nigeria.

[pages 1, 8]

[Editorial]

Unquestionably one of the most outstanding projects being undertaken by ECOWAS is the telecommunications project which has received pledges towards its funding of 69.7 million dollars from European institutions.

When the project is completed by 1985 it is expected that all sixteen countries of ECOWAS will be efficiently served by a modern telecommunications system.

It will radically facilitate communications be-

tween member-states' which will, of course, make a tremendous difference in developmental pacing when compared with today.

The basics in development programming from a practical perspective lie in the adequate provision of food, water, shelter, clothing, transportation, communication channels—in short, the vital requirements of man living in society with man.

The telecommunications project of ECOWAS is one such vitally important project which should be pursued to its concrete realization.

Other projects such as the

Trans-West African highway, the Energy programme, the Common Agricultural policy and the Trade liberalisation programme will go to buttress the fact that there is a good deal that can be gained by each member of ECOWAS.

What is most essential is that the Community should continue without disharmony.

The policy of employing peace committees to mediate between disputing states has reaped dividends in the past in the African continent and will continue to do so.

The future of the ECOWAS is clearly lined with bright potentials.

Chairman Stevens Address

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 June 81 pp 1, 4, 8

[Text]

**PRESIDENT Siaka Stevens has advised members States of ECOWAS to continue to pledge and demonstrate their commitment to the high ideals of the Community.**

Dr Stevens, the newly elected Chairman of the Community, was giving his closing remarks at the end of the fourth summit at the Bintumani Conference centre, Freetown early on Saturday morning.

He reiterated the importance of implementing the decisions taken at the meeting and said that the atmosphere of frankness and the spirit of brotherhood in which their discussions took place have demonstrated that ECOWAS has reached a stage of maturity as a vehicle for constructive dialogue among its several states and a most effective instrument of development in West Africa.

President Stevens said that Africa in general and the West African Sub-region in particular are in a hurry to accelerate the pace of development, thereby fulfilling the hopes and aspirations of our people.

He said that our dependence on the outside world has not brought relief and complete solutions to our development efforts.

This fact, he added, has

been vividly brought to light by the failure at the many international conferences where our hopes have been dashed by the manoeuvres of the developed nations.

"We are only too aware of the futility of the so-called North-South dialogue in which all of our countries have been engaged over the last two years,"

the President declared.

He however pointed out that this dialogue has fulfilled one important purpose by demonstrating in clear terms that in the final analysis, the development of our continent rests squarely on our shoulders.

"In facing the challenge that lies ahead" he said, we ought to be constantly aware that the rest of the world, particularly the developed world, is so slow in response to Africa's hopes and aspiration, that no African country can now afford to stand alone."

Dr Stevens emphasised that the relevance of ECOWAS is that it is an institution which provides the framework within which member states can identify their common problems, seek common solutions and as far as possible speak to the rest of the world with one voice.

He noted that the Community also presents a wider range of opportunities and possibilities for each member state to pursue a more meaningful pattern of development in the pursuit of national, sub-regional and continental self-reliance.

## New Programs Approved

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jun 81 p 4

[Text]

THE Executive Secretary of ECOWAS, Dr Diaby Quattara has described the purpose of the recent Community Summit as an overall assessment of the implementation of its priority programmes and to take new decision with a view to supplementing and embracing the on-going projects.

Dr. Quattara who was speaking at a Press Conference shortly after the Summit ended on Saturday morning, believes that integration can be effected on a more comprehensive basis rather than on sectoral basis.

For that reason, Dr Quattara disclosed that the Community has started with trade liberalization programme to be carried out in two stages.

The Executive Secretary informed the Press that new programmes have been approved by the Authority of Head of States and Government for Agriculture, and Mineral unprocessed materials and for industrial products.

On the Defence Protocol which was also adopted and signed by the Heads of States, Dr. Quattara said its objective is to ensure the security of the region.

It will also identify areas and circumstances which will set the machinery in motion for community action in the case of external aggression against a member country of ECOWAS, he added.

He said that the protocol provides for the establishment of special units in the armies of member-countries which, when there is need for community defence, will be put at the disposal of the commander of the allied forces of ECOWAS.

It also provides for the establishment of a defence council which will compose ECOWAS Heads of State and Government and a Defence Commission which will consist of Army Chiefs of Staff of ECOWAS countries.

A post of Deputy Executive Secretary with responsibility for defence matters is to be set up at the ECOWAS Secretariat in Lagos Dr Quattara revealed and said that such a post will be filled by a high ranking military officer from one of the member countries.

According to the protocol, within 48 hours after a request by the aggrieved member-state for defence assistance, the allied forces will be on their way to the aggrieved country after a meeting of the Defence Council authorising intervention.

The protocol defines an Act of aggression as "the use of Armed Force by any state against the sovereignty and territorial integrity or political independence of another state or by any other manner incompatible with the charter of the United Nations and of the OAU.

In his assessment of the meeting Dr Quattara affirmed that ECOWAS has decisively proved that it is the most effective framework to deal with the pressing economic and social problems in the Sub-region.

He noted that the Commitment by Member States to the Union is much stronger than it was five years ago.

BOTHA, LESOTHO GOVERNMENT DISCUSS WATER PROJECT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text] FOREIGN Minister Mr Pk Botha paid a flying visit to Maseru yesterday for talks with the Lesotho Government. Main subject for discussion, it is stated, was the proposed two-nation Malibamatso water scheme, a massive project which would hugely boost water supplies to the Witwatersrand industrial complex.

The Malibamatso scheme, very much larger than the Oxhew scheme which was investigated and later dropped in the 1950s, was an important point of discussion at last September's "bridge" talks between Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and Chief Leabua Jonathan, the Prime Minister of Lesotho.

Although little has so far been disclosed about the proposed Malibamatso scheme, it is understood that it would divert to the Vaal River between 750-million and 1 000-million cubic metres of water a year from the Orange River tributaries and the highlands of Lesotho.

No cost estimates have been published but it is believed they would be in the region of R100-million-plus. This would cover the cost of storage dams and a tunnel similar to the Orange-Fish River tunnel.

The gravity pull of the water flow would be used to provide a hydro-electric scheme for Lesotho. As far as the Witwatersrand industrial complex is concerned, shar-

ply increased water supplies are essential if the present 8 percent industrial growth rate is to be maintained.

A joint technical committee began preliminary feasibility studies in 1973. South African experts emphasise that the scheme would be a joint effort, not simply a case of one side selling a commodity to the other.

Mr Botha was met at Leabua Jonathan Airport by his Lesotho counterpart, Mr C D Molapo. Officials of Lesotho's Ministry of Foreign Affairs declined to state the purpose of Mr Botha's visit, but it was noticeable that senior officials of the Lesotho Ministry of Water, Energy and Mines were among members of the Lesotho delegation.

Later in Pretoria it was confirmed that the water scheme was the principal matter for discussion.



## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### CAPE VERDE-CONGO JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 23 May 81 pp 2, 3

[Text] In response to an invitation from the government of the People's Republic of the Congo, the president of the Republic of Cape Verde, Aristides Pereira, paid an official visit of friendship to the Congo on 21-22 May 1981.

In the course of his visit, President Pereira held talks with his Congolese colleague, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

Participating in the talks for the Congo were: Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau in charge of foreign relations and minister of foreign affairs; Raymond-Dumasse Ngollo, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the Permanent Army Commission (CPA), minister-delegate to the Office of President and official in charge of national defense; Frank-Gaston Taikabaka-Lupey, ambassador, diplomatic adviser of the chief of state, general secretary in the Ministry of Cooperation; Edouard-Roger Okoula, information adviser to the chief of state; Emmanuel Ngouondede, general director of state security; Albert Fomgui, division chief in the Ministry of Foreign Relations; Gabriel Silou, director of multilateral cooperation in the Ministry of Cooperation; and Romuald Matala De Mazza.

Representing Cape Verde were: Col Silvino Manuel Da Luz, member of the Political Committee of the PAICV [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde], minister of foreign affairs; Joaquim Pedro Silva, member of the National Council of the PAICV, Cape Verdian ambassador to Angola; Maj Timoteo Tavares, member of the National Council and aide-de-camp; Maj Edouardo Alhino, member of the National Council and national director of security; Manuel Monteiro Duarte, adviser to the president of the republic; Manuel Delgado, director of the periodical UNIDADE ET LUTA of the PAICV; and Antonio Lima, head of the African, Asian and South Sea Islands Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Talks between presidents Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Aristide Pereira took place in a climate of sincere friendship and total understanding.

After examining certain aspects of the current international situation, particularly those concerning Africa, the two presidents took up the matter of bilateral relations at length. They expressed the conviction that the talks opened up new prospects for the development of relations between the Congo and Cape Verde.



In the field of international relations, the two chiefs of state manifested their concern over the growth of international tension, which tends to worsen risks of upsetting international peace. They noted with concern the troublesome deepening of the world economic crisis, the persistence of unjust relations between the rich and the poor, the cause of a profound imbalance between nations, and the fact that the countries that have the historical and moral obligation to help developing countries to gain access to progress seem to prefer the path of narrow selfishness that prevents them from appreciating the major thrust which development of Third World nations could give their own economies.

Within this framework, they reaffirmed the need to develop horizontal solidarity and inter-African cooperation.

The two chiefs of state reaffirmed their governments' support for the basic principles of international law and those dealing with independence, sovereignty and the equality of nations, respect for territorial integrity, self-determination, non-interference in the domestic affairs of states and a peaceful solution to international differences.

In accordance with these principles, they expressed the need to respect the political options freely chosen by every nation in exercising their sovereignty. They therefore condemn any form of intervention and domination. They reaffirmed their belief that respect for these principles is the basic condition for peaceful relations and the development of nations.

They denounced all forms of racial discrimination, particularly apartheid, and in this connection, reiterated their conviction that the right to human dignity must prevail.

They reaffirmed their support for self-determination, the independence and territorial integrity of Namibia, in accordance with the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations, particularly Resolution 435. They also manifested their total solidarity with the SWAPO, the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

They condemned the repeated aggression of South African troops against the territories of the People's Republic of Angola, Zambia and the People's Republic of Mozambique, in flagrant violation of international law.

The two presidents also emphasized the importance of achieving a just and lasting peace between all Middle Eastern nations, one of whose essential elements is the recognition and application of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Referring to the international economic situation, the two chiefs of state expressed the concerns of their governments over the persistence of serious imbalances and inequalities between developed and developing countries.

They expressed the belief that the industrial countries owed it to themselves to adopt a positive attitude in the face of the need to transform international economic relations so as to create the conditions needed for the economic and social development of all nations, particularly the least well-developed. They reiterated their governments' commitment to continue to stimulate the process of setting up a

new international economic order based on fairness, justice, mutual interest and cooperation between nations.

Finally, the two chiefs of state proceeded to evaluate economic and commercial relations between the two countries. They stated their conviction that the efforts of the two governments will help promote bilateral cooperation and the development of existing potential.

Following his official visit, President Pereira expressed to President Sassou-Nguessa his profound gratitude for the warm hospitality extended to him and his delegation by the Congolese government and people.

The president of the Republic of Cape Verde invited his Congolese colleague to pay an official visit to Cape Verde. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be set by diplomatic procedures.

Brazzaville, 2 May 1981

11,464

CSO: 4400/1252

**BENINESE-NIGERIEN FINAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED**

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 6 Apr 81 p 5

[Article by Abderhamane Alilou: "A New Step for Strengthening Bilateral Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] The Beninese-Nigerien talks held in Parakou on Thursday and Friday between the two countries' interior ministers, Lt Col Vincent Guezodje and Maj Tandja Mamadou, have been sanctioned by a final communique (see below).

The proceedings, which took place in an atmosphere of open cooperation, also included the prefect of the department of Dosso, Maj Ibrahim Hassane, the prefect of Borgou Province, Mr Deguenon Cosme, the Nigerien ambassador to Benin and the accredited ambassador of the People's Republic of Benin to our country, El Hadj Aboubakar Sangare.

**Bordering Peoples**

The Parakou meeting's participants, the principal officials responsible for dealing with current or possible future problems facing the bordering peoples of the two countries, have vowed to seek ways and means of maintaining and further strengthening the age-old ties between the two countries to fulfill the just aspirations of both peoples.

The successful proceedings are part of an effort to maintain the well-being, peace and security of our countries' peoples.

Shortly before the proceedings were officially adjourned, Maj Tandja Mamadou spoke to thank the people of Borgou for the warm and fraternal welcome which they had shown.

Major Mamadou also praised the good results obtained during this meeting.

In delivering the closing speech of the proceedings, the Beninese minister of the interior and public safety in turn said that the Parakou meeting was a new step in the struggle by our two countries to strengthen their age-old ties of friendship and brotherhood.

**Final Communique**

In compliance with the instructions of the chiefs of state of our two countries, on one hand, and in accordance with the recommendations of the Dosso meeting of

September 1980, on the other, and in the context of strengthening the natural historic and geographic ties uniting our two peoples, the Nigerien delegation led by Maj Tandja Mamadou, minister of the interior of the Republic of Niger, and the Beninese delegation led by Lt Col Vincent Guezodje, minister of the interior and public safety of the People's Republic of Benin, held a working meeting in Parakou from Wednesday, 1 April, to Friday, 3 April 1981.

After determining the extent to which the tasks prescribed by the Dosso meeting had been implemented, the two delegation leaders noted with satisfaction the results obtained and urged administrative, regional and local political officials to work harder every day to strengthen ties of cooperation to protect the relations of friendship and good neighborliness between our peoples.

Convinced of the need to maintain permanent contacts, to respect the principle of free movement of goods and people, and to inform and educate the masses of our peoples, the two delegation leaders recommend that the administrative and political border officials of both countries speedily resolve, insofar as it is possible, the problems which could arise for our peoples.

The discussions, both in general sessions and in committee, took place in an atmosphere of open cordiality and mutual understanding for seeking solutions to all problems.

The Nigerien delegation, pleased with the friendly and fraternal welcome which it received upon entering Benin at Malanville and on to the city of Parakou, and during its entire visit, sincerely thanks the people and the political-administrative officials of Benin for their hospitality.

The next meeting of the two interior ministers will take place in Niger on 1 October 1981.

Parakou, Friday, 3 April 1981

For Niger: Maj Tandja Mamadou.

For Benin: Lt Col Vincent Guezodje.

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CSO: 4400/1048

NIGERIEN-SENEGALESE JOINT COMMISSION ESTABLISHED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 7 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] (APS)--The legal framework essential for the establishment of a program of "all-round cooperation" now exists between Senegal and Niger with the signing on Saturday, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Dakar, of a preliminary agreement establishing a Senegalese-Nigerien major joint commission.

During the signing ceremony, Mr Moustapha Niasse and his Nigerien counterpart, Mr Daouda Diallo, hailed the legal possibility which the two countries finally have for establishing cooperation to reflect the "preferred relations" that have united Senegal and Niger for several generations.

The Senegalese and Nigerien peoples have actually lived side by side for a very long time and have managed to keep up a certain form of trade between them, sometimes at just the interpersonal level.

Dakar and Niamey have maintained multilateral relations for several years, of course, in inter-African organizations such as the OAU, ECOWAS and the African-Mauritian Common Organization (OCAM).

Similarly, both countries are members of the Air Afrique airline company, the Organization for the Development of Tourism in Africa and the African Peanut Council. Bilaterally, on the other hand, Senegalese-Nigerien relations are "rather weak," in particular because, among other factors, of the absence of a common border between the two countries, Niger's membership in the Council for Mutual Understanding, and consequently the preference granted to its Ivorian partner, and finally because of the "nonexistence of an appropriate legal framework."

One event has particularly favored the development of trade between Dakar and Niamey: the establishment of the West African Economic Community (CEAO) in August 1973, which includes the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal. Between the last two countries, the balance of trade has regularly been positive in favor of Senegal since that date. In 1977, it reached the record figure of more than 1.5 billion CFA francs.

Our country imported about 20 products from Niger between 1973 and 1978. On the other hand, Niger exported more than 30 products to its partner (refined oil, coarse salt, textiles and shoes).



During that period, the overall value of exports approached 3 billion CFA francs. It is deplorable that the volume of trade was not larger, however, since Article 5 of the CEA0 treaty favors the movement of goods without "any restriction" within the community. In this case, it is especially Nigerien and Senegalese business operators who failed to take the initiative.

It is hoped in both countries that establishment of the major joint commission for cooperation will help to strengthen ties by making it possible for economic relations to equal cultural relations. It should be remembered that these particulars are governed by the agreement signed in Dakar on 1 April 1977, according to which both countries shall proceed to exchange information, practical knowledge and missions of experts in the areas of culture, education, information and professional training. This has enabled 156 Nigerien students to use the services of the Dakar Center for University Studies (COUD) at the present time. Other students have been admitted to certain educational establishments such as ENAES [expansion unknown], the Police School, the Hotel School and the Military School of Saint-Louis.

11915

CSO: 4400/1048

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### ECONOMIC SITUATION SAID TO BE 'ALARMING'

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 4-5 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] Bangui (AFP)--According to an informed source in Bangui, the Central African Republic's economic situation is "alarming" on the eve of President David Dacko's inauguration and prior to parliamentary elections.

According to the same source, the per capita national product has declined regularly since 1973 by about 20 percent annually and this situation may well continue in 1981, whereas the per capita national product regularly increased 2 to 3 percent annually during the previous decade.

The Central African Republic's current resources are derived mainly from exports of timber, coffee, cotton and diamonds, which account for 80 percent of the country's total exports. Production of these commodities is constantly declining, with the exception of timber, which has remained stable.

### Erratic Administration

According to economic circles in the capital, the country's administration and productive apparatus are "in a state of total disorganization following the erratic administration of former emperor Bokassa, who made an outright practice of pillaging the resources of his country."

At the time of the coup d'etat of September 1979, the complete breakdown of distribution networks led to the collapse of trade and the almost total stagnation of agricultural production, since farmers no longer had any way to sell their produce. All reasonable financial management policy had been abandoned and corruption had spread throughout the government. No significant investment was made in the Central African Empire since 1973 and public indebtedness amounted to 55 billion CFA francs when President David Dacko returned in 1979.

### Budget Deficit

In 1980, authorities adopted significant measures to reduce the budget deficit and modified the customs and tax systems in an attempt to reduce fraud, which was extensive in those areas. They also made an attempt at rational distribution of civil servants and took steps to reduce the number of men in the army.



According to an informed source, the country's economic situation has continued to deteriorate despite these measures and foreign investors have not conducted any sizable operations, in particular because of the political uncertainty.

According to economic circles in Bangui, under the best conditions it will be necessary to wait at least 4 or 5 years for the Central African Republic to regain its level of expansion of the early seventies.

Those in economic circles say that hope for an improvement in the country's economic situation will above all require implementation of the Central African Government's financial program for 1981, which provides for a 5- to 6-percent increase in exports, improvement of the management of public corporations and intensification of the investment effort.

These circles conclude that implementation of this program will be possible only in a situation of political stability and with significant aid from international organizations and friendly countries.

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CSO: 4400/1048

## DETAILS PROVIDED ON RECONSTRUCTION OF NDJAMENA

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 8 Apr 81 p 8

[Text] Nearly 4 months after the end of the armed clash, timid steps are being taken in Ndjamen. But the Chadian capital still bears all the marks of a merciless 9-month war.

Government buildings, which suffered the attacks of shells, bullets and vandalism, are being restored and the ministries have been installed in temporary buildings so that the Chadian Government--paralyzed for so long--can make a new start.

The Libyan Embassy and cultural center and the Chado-Libyan Bank, seriously hit during the fighting, have been repaired since February. No one in Ndjamen is surprised that Libyan buildings were given such priority: the first subsidies came from Tripoli ....

But "everything else remains to be done." The commercial center is dead. The facades of buildings, riddled by the explosions of shells, hide lifeless apartments and empty stores.

There are practically no private automobiles. About 30 taxis were taken by storm. There are no roads, no water and no electricity, except for a few generating units.

The La Tchadienne hotel is the only one open, but it has no running water.

"Everything has to be done and all at once," according to several officials, who estimate that 620 million French francs would be needed to get the country's economy back on its feet and revive its capital.

A ferry is needed, since the one currently operating on the Chari River between Ndjamen and Kousseri (Cameroon), from which staple products are arriving, is very inadequate. An airport, telecommunications and banking system are needed .... Chadian leaders are pinning their hopes on bilateral aid and hope that aid from the UNDP (United Nations Development Program), whose mission made an on-the-spot assessment of Chad's needs, will soon be operational.

Libya has made available to the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT)--totally or partially--60 million French francs for government equipment, more than 4 million for agriculture and livestock breeding and 140 million for civil servants, or 6 months' salary.

Chadian leaders have appealed for technical and financial assistance from France. "There is no point in carping about the past," they say, "Paris has special ties with us and must help us to find solutions to our economic-financial problems."

In Ndjamena, there is amazement over the installation of a French consul general in Moundou (in the south of the country), whereas no diplomat has returned to the capital: "It is not from Kousséri that diplomacy or cooperation can legitimately be conducted," some say.

The residence of the French ambassador, an opulent villa on the banks of the Chari, has been looted. Only the bust of a tearful "Marianne" lies in the center of the main hall. The roof has been hit four times by small-caliber shells.

In the chancery, where the walls are intact, the looters have taken everything down to the bathrooms. The desks are strewn with paper and fine sand. But collections of the official journal, files, documents and piles of paper with the letterhead "Embassy--Official Representation" are still intact on the shelves.

Reactivation of the airport is being studied by technicians who say that they are watched constantly by Libyan soldiers.

In the city, none of Qadhafi's soldiers are visible. How many are in the country? No one knows or is willing to say. The most contradictory figures circulate: between 3,000 and 15,000.

But 3 and 4 months after the war, the Libyan presence in Ndjamena is not considered an "occupation." GUNT's leaders believe that--sooner or later--Qadhafi will withdraw his troops from Chad. But no one risks mentioning the case of the Aouzou Strip, which has been occupied by Libya for nearly 10 years.

"The best way to help ourselves is not to allow ourselves to get into a confrontation with Tripoli," some leaders point out, "and to obtain assistance capable of recreating an economically independent Chad."

Chadians are also unanimous in their desire for President Koukouni Weddeye to impose his rule over dissident factions and establish a national army. The combatants of the four armed factions are still far too much the masters of the streets, especially after the 1100 curfew. They have all been "officially" disarmed. But bursts of gunfire ring out in the night.

Mr Koukouni Weddeye visited the south, which received him warmly, in March and is getting ready to visit the other provinces, thus the meeting of the country's leaders has been postponed until May, which should be a prelude to political revival.

For both observers and Chadians, real normalization will take place when the approximately 80,000 refugees in Cameroon permanently return to their capital. With bilateral and international aid, Cameroonian authorities have provided food, health care and even education for more than 250,000 refugees and the hope has been expressed that they may soon find living conditions in their own country making their repatriation possible.

# NZE DISCUSSES CPSU CONGRESS, SOVIET RELATIONS

Brassaville ETUMBA in French 9 May 81 p 5

[Report of interview with Pierre Nze, Political Bureau member for foreign relations, concerning his participation in the CPSU Congress, February 1981, by Hilaire Okober: "The Situation is Good;" place and date not specified]

[Text] An important delegation of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party], led by comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau responsible for foreign relations, participated last February in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress, held in Moscow.

When asked to say what he had learned from the congress that he attended, and to evaluate the contacts he had made unofficially during the congress sessions, the Political Bureau member stated: "The principal lessons learned from the 26th congress are first, fidelity to principles: the Soviet Union is today a militarily powerful country, as its enemies admit. Yet, despite the fact that the country has great deterrent resources, it is not falling into cold war and war provocation hysteria; it maintains the principle that one should work for the progress of the human race, for peace, and for detente. That is fidelity to party principles, for at the very birth of the Soviet state, the first proposals that the leaders of the Soviet Union, that the socialist revolution made to the world were peace proposals. It might have been thought at the time that they made them because this was the only Communist Party in power in the world, having many internal problems, but today it is proven that it is not the Soviet Union's inclination to carry on, as in the West, the arms race; it hopes the latter will stop, but to keep the warmongers at bay, it is important that its military arsenal be up to the necessary level; however, it proposes peace while the others still want tension and war.

Fidelity, too, when one looks at internal policy, the effort to bring about adherence of the party and the nation as a whole to the program, which the party explains, discusses in all aspects, and that the party as a whole, when the program is adopted, is aware of the aspects that absolutely must be made to succeed. I believe that it is a party in which democratic centralism works, in which all decisions of economic, cultural, and scientific order are made with the adherence of the party and the country as a whole.

Another lesson in fidelity for us developing nations as well as for the liberation movement, we noted the availability of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union's support for those struggles for liberation, for our desire for development.



Finally, a very encouraging lesson for us, a very encouraging bit of education: we observe that from the viewpoint of organization and principles, our party, though young and of relatively recent experience, is not in practice too far from what is being done in the Soviet Union. Things are done in the same way under our procedures: our program is adopted from the party committees to the Central Committee, it is passed along to the National Assembly. We try to make every effort to involve Congolese at all levels in the effort to build up the nation.

We see that our theses are not too far from right. Our thesis of the national, democratic, popular revolutionary stage is very important, and that cannot be denied; neither the relationship among forces on the international scene nor the economic level of our country permits it to be blotted out. We have to experience this step, otherwise we do not work hard enough for this stage to have its full economic complement, its complement of manpower training in the technical and cultural areas and in that of technology acquisition; everything has to be done for us to get through this stage within reasonable time limits; the issue really is reasonable time limits, otherwise the whole thing is imagination.

We made many contacts with numerous revolutionary parties from our continent. We also met the leaders of the struggle in Chili, Nicaraguan officials, certain officials of the communist parties that came to the congress. We are going to be in touch with the Soviet authorities about cooperation (comrade Pierre Nze had unofficial talks during the congress with Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, Soviet minister of foreign affairs) [reporter's note] and as a whole all these contacts are positive for us, in that they enable us to take concerted joint action in Africa. We talked with the delegation from Madagascar and we know what is happening in their country; we found out to what extent we can help ourselves.

[ETUMBA] Comrade member of the Political Bureau, for a while after the postponement of President Denis Sassou-Nguesso's trip to the USSR, there was doubt in the air, there was a lot of speculation; were you in any way able to dispel that doubt?

[Member of the Political Bureau] That is right, but we have explained to the Congo, we think we even sent some points toward an explanation here at the embassy level. Obviously we were not ourselves very pleased with the way the postponement was made and we let our friends know about our dissatisfaction. But we received fuller information later on, and I do not think there is anything to speculate about. The comrades had a crowded schedule and were afraid of not devoting enough time to the president's trip. We have suggested a quieter time. With the visit to India, the meeting here during the same time period of the Warsaw Pact member nations, and many other things they had, the congress preparations, they felt that the schedule was somewhat overloaded and the president's trip might take place in tight-rope conditions, and that is why they suggested a much more relaxed period, and we have accepted that explanation. We think the trip will take place in good conditions.

[ETUMBA] May we now know, comrade member of the Political Bureau, how relations seem to be between our two parties and our two states?

[Member of the Political Bureau] Relations are good, and on both sides we intend to bring about greater development in all areas. We have an accord that governs our obligations for 2 years so far as the party is concerned; this accord is being observed.

With respect to relations between the states, especially as concerns economic relations, we have made some proposals and are still discussing them; a certain number of things are being done in the Congo. With respect to the parties, I forgot that party cooperation is now taking concrete form as work is started on the important party school building; it is presently under construction. We think that it is an excellent thing that this school is being built; it has been planned since 1975, it has been hanging fire, and now it is going to become a reality. The work site is developing properly and a lot of other things, Blanchea Gomes [unpublished; reference unknown] and started up again. We think that with the president's visit many of these matters will receive a sort of boost, and that will enable us to make progress. There are many proposals in the economic field that will make it possible for us to reach another level of cooperation anyway. That is not all; in the preparation of the first five-year period, we have in connection with the Congo Plan many Gosplan [State Planning Committee] cadre [who] are helping us make studies in the area to give our plan a very scientific appearance. This is a very important aspect of cooperation.

I make no mention of the fact that there are many students and trainees here. They are proof of cooperation. I think this is enough to calm those people who think the situation is not a good one.

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CSO: 4400/1195

## BRIEFS

**PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO REGIONS**--On the heels of his extremely fruitful visit to the Soviet Union and the Congo-Cape Verde summit conference, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, will embark upon a visit to the Plateaux and Cuvette regions. The purpose of the trip, like that of those already made to Pool and Kouilou, is to ensure close ties with the masses, stimulate them to do productive work and prevent them from viewing Congolese social life through the prism of the capital. This concern for continuing contact with the masses in the places where they are working to transform Congolese society does in fact constitute an application, a concrete expression of the principles of our great party, the Congolese Labor Party, the leader of our people's struggle. Improving the level of awareness of all social strata and explaining our party's policies and its tactical and strategic objectives in all places of work (factories, fields, schools, and so on) can only guarantee the enthusiastic participation of the people in the grandiose task of nationbuilding and the great democratic debate characterizing the policies of the Labor Party since its special Third Congress. The rural masses are aware of the major efforts being made by the party to solve the problems facing them in every sphere of activity. That is why, in the Plateaux and Cuvette regions, these masses, willing to help our nation's political leaders to bring about the revolutionary changes in our society, will extend a warm welcome to the chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the man of the masses. [Text] [Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 23 May 81 pp 1, 2] 11,464

CSO: 4400/1252



COMMENTS ON OPPOSITION IN U. S. TO BARRE VISIT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 May 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Mounting Opposition Against Barre's Regime"]

[Text] The recent visit to the United States of President Siad Barre of Somalia has been an utter failure marred by stiff opposition by both Somalia nationals at home and students studying in the US.

The demonstrators in the United States and opponents of the Mogadisho regime at home and elsewhere are demanding the ouster from power of the ruling clique headed by Siad Barre. Hundreds of students and political activists have joined the recent demonstration in disapproval of the Somalia dictator's tour in the USA. For several days, the demonstrators carrying banners and placards expressed their condemnation of the brutal regime in Mogadisho.

The demonstrations in the US and earlier ones held in London are clear indications of the mounting pressure against the regime of Mohammed Siad Barre. The demonstrators openly condemned the brutality of the Mogadisho regime and its expansionist policy that has eventually thrown the broad masses of Somalia into a life of misery and hardship.

Another major charge made against the Siad Barre regime stems from the arms deal concluded with Washington in exchange for military bases on Somalia territory. The wave of demonstrations staged against the presence of Barre in the US had seriously crippled his movements to the embarrassment of American officials.

State Department officials went to the point of declaring that Siad Barre's visit to the United States was an unofficial matter. The recent barrage of demonstrations against the dictator, prove that the American public has been given an opportunity to learn the story of the hated dictatorial regime of the Somalia ruler.

The demonstrators distributed leaflets accusing Siad Barre of serious crimes against the broad masses of Somalia since he took power 11 years ago. To bring their point home, the demonstrators called on the American government and people to suspend all aid to the Mogadisho regime, which it intends to use for expansionist aims. They demanded that US aid be channelled directly to the masses of the Somalia people, that had been impoverished as a result of the arrogant policy pursued by the Mogadisho ruling clique.

That the Siad Barre regime had run into deep trouble has been shown by other concrete developments. Somalia diplomats abroad had abandoned their posts and joined the ranks of the opposition in protest against Siad Barre's dictatorial rule. The signs are that the shaky regime of Siad Barre is likely to be stripped off its power eventually.

CSO: 4700/30

U. S., NATO LEADERS ACCUSED OF UNWILLINGNESS TO NEGOTIATE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 May 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The countries of the socialist community have always taken it as their prime duty to strive for the maintenance of peace and security in the world.

They oppose arms race and militarization as it hampers peaceful development and eventually threatens the incidence of armed confrontation. International imperialism, with the aim of protecting its vested interests wants to create crisis situation around the world.

The war-like attitude manifested by imperialism and other forces of reaction and the arms build-up accompanying it is the cause for fear, prejudice and hatred. The ruling cliques in the West view everything in terms of military might and diktat. On the other hand, the socialist countries consider peaceful co-existence and mutual co-operation as the only sure path to the preservation of world peace.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries remain dedicated to the cause of peace and inspite of the belligerent attitude of imperialism, they are working for the strengthening of peace in the world by means of honest discussions on a broad front.

The leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) have deliberately halted progress in the arms limitation talks in order to be able to build up their military strength or as they put it to negotiate from a "point of strength".

It appears from this and other conditions that the NATO bloc seem to have no genuine interest in arms control as preparations by the United States to station cruise missiles in Western Europe clearly indicate. What is more, the NATO Council has announced that Washington will be stationing 600 new nuclear weapons in Europe by 1983, thus destabilizing the delicate global situation. This is indeed in disregard of the arms limitation talks, which the USSR and the socialist community as a whole have been trying to promote for a long time.

CSO: 4700/32

## CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 May 81 p 6

[Text] In a message to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Chairman Mengistu extended to the Romanian leader and, through him, to the Communist Party and fraternal people of Romania, warmest felicitations on the auspicious occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Communist Party of Romania.

On behalf of the PMAC, the Central Committee of COPWE, the Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia and on his own behalf, Comrade Chairman Mengistu paid tribute to the great achievements of the people of Romania under the wise leadership of the Romanian Communist Party and their relentless struggle in building socialism and promoting the causes of peace, justice, equality and progress.

"I am particularly pleased to note that the continued efforts of the people of Romania in the construction of advanced socialism under the able

leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Your Comradeship have won the admiration of the Ethiopian people and the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE)." said Comrade Chairman Mengistu in his message to the Romanian leader.

He also expressed confidence that the excellent co-operation between the Romanian Communist Party and the brotherly relations of the two countries would further develop and deepen for the mutual benefit of the two peoples.

## EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH GDR RENEWED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 May 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)—The executive programme in line with the existing cultural, educational and scientific co-operation Protocol Agreement between Socialist Ethiopia and the German Democratic Republic was signed here yesterday by Comrade Ambassador Guenther Maursberger of the GDR and Comrade Zewde Gurmu, Acting Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Culture and Sports.

At the signing of the executive programme which renews for the year 1981-82 the cultural, educational and scientific co-operation agreement between the two countries, Comrade Maursberger spoke of the growing co-operation of the two fraternal countries in the field of culture and education. He said that the co-operation is the result of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance signed during the visit of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam to the GDR and the visit of Comrade Erich Honecker to Socialist Ethiopia.

Comrade Maursberger said that the German Democratic Republic has been assisting the Gondar Medical College and the Alemaya College of Agriculture of the Addis Ababa University by training highly qualified personnel for Ethiopia here and in institutions of higher learning in the GDR. He expressed his support for the resolutions of the second Regular Plenary Session of the Central Committee of COPWE and hoped that the cultural, educational and scientific co-operation will contribute to the implementation of COPWE resolutions.

Comrade Zewde, on his part, expressed his gratitude to the people and Government of the German Democratic Republic for the co-operation and made note of the success of socialist construction in the German Democratic Republic. He said that the cultural and educational relations existing between Socialist Ethiopia and the GDR are growing in substance as well as in volume. He also made note of the significance of co-operation at a time when Socialist Ethiopia is carrying out the fifth phase of the National Literacy Campaign.

CSO: 4700/29

## ETHIOPIA

### JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 May 81 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Communist Party of Portugal has noted the far-reaching significance of the Ethiopian Revolution for the struggle of the peoples of Africa and the world for national and social emancipation.

This was contained in a Joint Statement released here and in Lisbon yesterday following the working visit to Portugal of a high-level delegation of COPW<sup>1</sup> headed by Comrade Berhanu Bayih, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee Member.

"At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party, a delegation of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, composed of Berhanu Bayih, Member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, Member of the Executive Committee of the C. O. P. W. E. and responsible for Foreign Affairs, Tefera Shawel, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the "Serto Ader", the Central Organ, Haile Giorgis Tassew, Ambassador of Ethiopia to France, Tafesse Work Wondimu, Division Head in the Foreign Affairs Department of CC, Assefa Habtu, Acting Division Head in the Co-operatives Department of CC, visited Portugal between May 6 and 9.

"The delegation of Socialist Ethiopia had talks with a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party, composed of Alvaro Cunhal, General Secretary of the PCP, Sergio Vilarigues, Member of the Political Committee and of the Secretariat, Rogerio De Carvalho, Albano Nunes, Members of the Central Committee.

"The visiting delegation was also welcomed by the leadership of the Lisbon Regional Organization.

"On the 8th, a PCP Socialist Ethiopia Friendship Rally took place in the Alverca Do Ribatejo film-theater, during which Comrades Berhanu Bayih and Alvara Cunhal spoke.

"During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal comradeship, the two delegations exchanged information and the experience resulting from their organizations' activity and from the situation in their countries, and covered the main issues of the international situation and of the world communist and revolutionary movement.



"During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal comradeship, the two delegations exchanged information and the experience resulting from their organizations' activity and from the situation in their countries, and covered the main issues of the international situation and of the world communist and revolutionary movement.

"The PCP delegation expressed the Portuguese communists' joy for this visit and expressed the PCP's full solidarity with the Ethiopian comrades, with the working class, the peasants and the working people of Ethiopia, in their struggle to defend the national sovereignty and to carry forth the revolutionary changes which have already been won, on the path towards the edification of a socialist society.

"The delegation of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia thanked the PCP for the warm and comradely hospitality afforded to the delegation and expressed its high appreciation for the long arduous anti-fascist struggle of the PCP, the great sacrifices paid by Portuguese communists during the struggle and the victories gained by the working people of Portugal as a result.

"The COPWE delegation lauded the firm and principled internal and foreign policies of the PCP and assured the PCP the unflinching solidarity of the Ethiopian revolutionaries and the working people with the PCP and the brotherly working people of Portugal in their struggle for political, economic and social progress.

"Based on the analysis of their own experiences and of other revolutionary experiences, the two delegations underlined the diversity and richness of paths for the revolutionary process and pointed out that Marxism-Leninism is a sure and decisive guide and tool to solve the new and complex problems of the revolution.

"They also underlined the fact that true national independence and social progress can only be guaranteed through far-reaching economic and social transformations, on the road to socialism, counting with the enthusiastic and creative participation of the working masses in the process of transformation, with friendship and co-operation, with the countries of the socialist community, the working-class movement and the national liberation movement.

"In this respect, the far-reaching significance of the Ethiopian Revolution, for the struggle of the people of Africa and the world for national and social emancipation, as well as the importance of active internationalist support for the Ethiopian Revolution and for other revolutions, for the attainment of socialism, was pointed out.

"Both delegations referred to the threats against peace, detente and peaceful coexistence which result from the imperialist policies of militarism interference and military intervention in the internal affairs of the peoples, the frantic arms build-up and the stepping up of world tension.

"Both delegations pointed out, as prevailing traits of the international situation, the achievements of the socialist countries, as compared with the crisis which the capitalist system face, the intensification of the working class struggle in capitalist countries against monopoly policies, the impetuous advance of revolutionary and national liberation movement of the peoples of Africa, Asia

and Latin America, against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, for social progress and socialism.

"At the same time, they underlined the need to oppose, with firmness and determination, the militarist and expansionist counter-offensive of US imperialism and of NATO's more reactionary circles, in their vain attempt to contain the advance of the revolutionary process, to recover positions which were won over by the peoples' liberation struggle, to obtain military supremacy and to impose their hegemony over world affairs.

"As far as Europe is concerned, the two delegations denounced in particular the decision to deploy new US nuclear missiles and the policies aimed at strengthening NATO's military apparatus, and called for the immediate opening of negotiations with a view to limit and reduce nuclear weapons.

"Both delegations denounced imperialist policies in the Middle East, the Horn and southern Africa, the Red Sea, the Gulf area and the Indian Ocean, the setting up of new military bases, as well as the strengthening of existing ones, the creation of the self confessed aggressive "Quick Intervention Task Force," the strengthening of naval forces, the intensification of support of reactionary regimes. The constant intrigues and provocations against Afghanistan, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia and other progressive regimes are a serious threat to peace and the security of peoples in the area and in the world.

"The two delegations underlined that, to successfully confront imperialism's aggressive plans and to ensure the advance of the revolutionary process, it is of decisive importance to strengthen the cohesion of the three great revolutionary forces of the present epoch: the socialist countries, the working-class movement of the capitalist countries and the revolutionary and national liberation movement with its progressive evolution.

"The two delegations' expressed their solidarity with the peoples in struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, and in particular the peoples of Palestine, El Salvador, Namibia and South Africa which at present are suffering the redoubled offensive of imperialism and international reaction.

"The Portuguese Revolution and the Ethiopian Revolution which have freed both countries from fierce dictatorships, have created conditions to develop and strengthen the relations of friendship and co-operation between the Portuguese people and the Ethiopian people which have their highest expression in the fraternal relations between the Portuguese Communist Party and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia. In this sense, both delegations take a firm stand for the establishment of diplomatic relations between both countries, as well as for the development of cultural, economic and other relations of the basis of equality, non-interference, mutual advantages and the respect for national independence and sovereignty. These relations serve the interests of both peoples and countries, and the universal cause of peace, co-operation and friendship among peoples.

"The Ethiopian delegation conveyed an invitation for a PCP delegation to visit Socialist Ethiopia. This invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

## ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIAL

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 May 81 pp 1-2

[Excerpts]

ADDIS-ABABA (ENA) — Comrade Berhannu Bayib yesterday afternoon received in his office members of the *Academy Simba*, whose organization based in Italy is a supporter of the Ethiopian Revolution.

The Academy has been publishing articles in its paper *Corriere Africa* about the Ethiopian Revolution and its commitment to equality and justice.

Comrade Berhannu Bayib, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, briefed the guests on the process and progress of the class struggle in Ethiopia and the victories attained through the people's committed struggle. He also appraised them on the plan of action recently adopted by the Second Regular Plenary Meeting of COPWE Central Committee for national reconstruction campaign.

Dr. Antonio Achilli, leader of the delegation, said that *Academy Simba* has high regard for the Ethiopian Revolution and has been striving to familiarize the Italian Society and the world community at large with the genuine picture of the Revolution through its publication, *Corriere Africa*. He assured Comrade Berhannu that

they would continue with their efforts towards this end.

Present on the ceremony was Comrade Girma Haile-Selassie, the Ethiopian Ambassador in Rome.

*Academy Simba*, which embraces numerous political organizations, professional and other associations has contributed a lot in popularizing the genuine features of the Ethiopian Revolution in Italy by organizing meetings and rallies attended by members of the political parties, workers' associations and other social groups by maintaining good relationship with Socialist Ethiopia's Embassy in Rome.

*Academy Simba* strives for strengthening Afro-Italian peoples friendship, economic and social relations.

Members of the Delegation have come to Ethiopia to observe the progress of the Ethiopian Revolution and reconstruction venture.

# TALKS HELD WITH ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 May 81 pp 1, 4, 6

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Comrade Berhanu Bayih, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, and H. E. Mr. Giulio Andreotti, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Italian Parliament, yesterday held talks at the Grand Palace on the friendly relations between Socialist Ethiopia and the Republic of Italy.

Comrade Berhanu outlined the principles upon which the foreign policy of Socialist Ethiopia is based and stated that the visit of the Italian delegation led by H. E. Mr. Andreotti would contribute greatly towards the further strengthening of the relations between the two countries.

H. E. Mr. Andreotti on his part expressed thanks for the explanations given him by Comrade Berhanu and appreciated the victories scored by the Ethiopian masses in different fields. He pointed out that the organisation of peasants, youth and women which is in progress in the country today would lay down a strong foundation for socio-economic progress.

H. E. Mr. Andreotti described an improper the attitude of certain Western countries who wish others to look up to them as models, and stressed the right of each country to shape its administration in the way it sees fit. He stated that his visit to Ethiopia had enabled him to know more about the country.

Present during the talks were Comrade Girma Yilma, Minister of Information and National Guidance and COPWE Central Committee member, Comrade Hailu Wolde-Amanuel, Acting Foreign Minister, other officials, and Comrade Girma Haile-Selassie, Ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to the Republic of Italy.

Present on the Italian side were the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee delegation of the Italian parliament and H. E. Mr. Oliviero Rossi, Ambassador of the Republic of Italy to Socialist Ethiopia.

Later in the day, H. E. Mr. Giulio Andreotti, attended a briefing on the economic construction of Socialist Ethiopia.

The Secretary General of the NRDC-CPSC elaborated on the short-and-long-term programmes of the Campaign, the structure of NRDC-CPSC, and paid tribute of the support Italy is extending in the economic sphere to Socialist Ethiopia. The co-operation so far between the two countries, he said, has further strengthened their relations.



Mr. Andreotti on his part praised the efforts of the NRDC-CPSC and assured his government's support to the implementation of the envileaged Ten-Year Plan of Socialist Ethiopia.

Socialist Ethiopia and the Republic of Italy have reaffirmed their resolve to widen co-operation in the economic and technical fields.

In a statement on the occasion, Comrade Amanuel Amede-Michael recalled that Ethiopia and Italy have had long-standing relations which have not only enabled the two peoples to know each other closely but also to co-operate in diverse fields of endeavour.

Noting that Revolutionary Ethiopia is at present engaged in the fight against the evil legacies of the fallen feudo-bourgeois regime and in reconstructing its economy, Comrade Amanuel Amede-Michael said that the people and Government of the Republic of Italy had offered technical and material assistance in the fields of health, energy and water resources development to Socialist Ethiopia.

#### Long-Standing Relations

Speaking on his part, Mr. Andreotti noted that the governments and peoples of the two countries enjoy long-standing friendly relations. He declared that the Italian Government and people have a great admiration for and closely watch the reconstruction efforts exerted by Socialist Ethiopia.

In line with its foreign policy, he said, the Italian Government, will enhance its co-operation and support to the efforts of Socialist Ethiopia to build a new economic order based on equality, justice and peace.

Mentioning the recent visit to Socialist Ethiopia by H. E. Emilio Colombo, the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Italy, Comrade Amanuel said that various agreements were concluded during that visit which have added impetus to the strengthening of relations.

Speaking on his part, Mr. Andreotti said that together with its partners of the European Community and in its global commitment to the development of the North-South dialogue, and in view of a new and more equitable international economic order, Italy considers Ethiopia one of the countries it wants to privilege with respect to its own initiatives of co-operation.

CSO: 4700/27

ITALIAN ASSISTANCE FOR ENERGY SURVEY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 May 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--A cooperation agreement on energy survey in Ethiopia has been concluded here between the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Resources and the CESEN (Pinnecanicaansaldo) group of Italy.

The agreement was signed Tuesday by Comrade Assefa Tilahun, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Resources, and Dr. Eng. Bruno Musso, of CESEN, in the presence of H. E. Ambassador Olivero Rossi of the Republic of Italy and Comrade Dr. Gebru Wolde-Giorgis, Executive Secretary of the Ethiopian National Energy Committee, as well as officials of the Ministry and the staff members of the Italian embassy here.

The scope of the survey includes sample data collection analysis of traditional and commercial forms of energy, an over view of future trends, identification of problems and proposals for short and long term options.

The agreement also provides for the consideration of substituting, to the extent possible, of imported oil by other energy sources, identifying the role of new and renewable sources of energy, and installing small-scale demonstrative solar, biogas and wind powered plants at selected rural and settlement areas in Ethiopia.

After signing the agreement, Comrade Assefa said that it was a significant step forward in helping the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Resources attain its goal of formulating an energy policy. He added that the cooperation agreement, valued at 2.6 million U. S. dollars, was an additional concrete support by Italy, to the Ethiopian energy sector and expressed his conviction that it would help reinforce the decisions made by the Second Regular Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of COPWE concerning the development of energy.

Comrade Assefa recalled that the pre-feasibility study of Tendaho geo-thermal resources, undertaken with an Italian grant of more than one million U. S. dollars, had identified an area for detailed exploration and thanked the government of the Republic of Italy for its assistance.

Ambassador Rossi said that he was confident that the results of the study on alternative energy sources will help in answering some of the burning issues of energy related to the economic development and social progress in Ethiopia.

Engineer Musso on his part promised that CESEN would do all it could to ensure the timely completion of the agreement.

CSO: 4700/28



## DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SCANDINAVIAN, EEC COUNTRIES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 May 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--A high-level delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Comrade Fisseha Desta, PMAC Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Chairman of the Council of ministers and COPWE Executive Committee Member, left here yesterday on a working visit to the Scandinavian countries, Belgium and the Netherlands.

While in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands, the delegation will hold talks with officials of these countries on strengthening long-standing ties and also explore means for further collaborations in various fields between Socialist Ethiopia and the respective countries.

While in Belgium, the Ethiopian delegation will also visit the Headquarters of the European Economic Community (EEC) in Brussels for talks with EEC officials on ways of strengthening assistance the European Economic Community provides to Socialist Ethiopia and similar assistance in the future in various fields.

The delegation led by Comrade Fisseha was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Berhanu Bayih, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee Member, Comrade Tekka Tulu, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee Member, Ministers, other senior officials as well as the Ambassadors of Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands, the Charge d'Affairs A. I. of Sweden and Finland, and the delegate of the European Economic Community to Socialist Ethiopia.

Members of the high-level delegation include Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, Minister of Industry and COPWE Central Committee Member, Comrade Dr. Geremew Debele, Minister of Agriculture, Comrade Kassa Kebede, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs and Alternate Member of COPWE Central Committee, Comrade Shimelis Adugna, Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation and COPWE Central Committee Member, Comrade Abebe Worku, Commissioner for Hotels and Tourism, Comrade Dr. Taye Gulilat, Deputy Secretary-General of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council, and Comrade Tibebe Bekela, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

FOREIGN EXPERTS ATTEND ENERGY POLICY WORKSHOP

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 May 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--A four-day workshop on Ethiopia's energy policy got underway at Nazareth yesterday with pertinent experts from and outside the country taking part.

The panel examines Ethiopia's energy development. Energy issues will be discussed at the workshop in detail including the problems involved in energy consumption, the approaches towards effective solutions and alternative energy sources. Deliberations at the workshop would be instrumental for the formation of a final energy policy.

Declaring the workshop open, Comrade Assefa Tilahun, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Resources said that the continued dependence in the country on traditional energy sources is becoming of great concern.

Coal, wood, charcoal and other similar energies account for 96 per cent of the total energy consumption in the country. He warned that the remaining four per cent of the country's forest resources may be depleted in the next two decades if the present dependence on traditional energy sources continues.

Comrade Assefa pointed out that efforts are made to minimise the dependence on imported oil which drains two-thirds of the country's foreign currency earnings.

The Permanent Secretary noted that the workshop was organized in line with the decisions of the Second Regular Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of COPWE with regard to energy.

The COPWE meeting has resolved that energy should be exploited for sound economic and industrial development of the country and that measures should be taken to minimise the pressure on the country's foreign currency reserves resulting from oil imports.

Comrade Assefa expressed the appreciation for the assistance rendered by SAREK of Sweden, in financing the major expenses needed to organize the workshop.

Earlier Comrade Dr. Gabru Wolde-Giorgis, Secretary General of the Ethiopian National Energy Committee, spoke about the significance of the workshop.

The opening ceremony of the workshop was attended by Comrade Bekale Tamrat, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of State Farms, Comrade Meresie Ejigu, Head of the Planning and Co-ordination Department in the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and COPWE Central Committee alternate member, and Comrade Haile-Leul Tebiki, Commissioner of Ethiopian Science and Technology.

CSO: 4700/29

## ASSAB PORT IMPROVEMENTS IN HANDLING, PRODUCTIVITY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 May 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] Assab (EH)--Comrade Mohammed Said Jassir, manager of the Port of Assab, told a team of visiting journalists that the income of the port has grown more than six-fold since the issuance of the Marine Transport Proclamation No 129 of 1978.

The annual income of the port administration never reached 3 million Birr before the onset of the Revolution, he pointed out. In the year after the proclamation its income jumped to over 31.7 million Birr. Last year the port administration earned over 38.5 million Birr. The income for the last 9 months of the current fiscal year has reached more than 34.4 million Birr, the port manager explained.

Under the defunct regime, the port administration was completely neglected and its service was mainly for the interest of profit making private organizations, he stated. According to Comrade Mohammed, stevedoring, shore-handling, shipping, forwarding and clearing works were left in the hands of private organizations who were amassing huge profit. The proclamation established Marine Transport Authority as an autonomous public authority having juridical personality with the power to operate and regulate port services, issue license, conduct research and prepare plans and programmes for development of ports. As a result, the port administration, took over the task of stevedoring and shore-handling, he explained.

These works, he said, generated high income for the development of the port. Due to the increasing income of the port and unreserved support given by the revolutionary government, many projects are being undertaken to construct, improve and maintain the port and its facilities, the manager further pointed out.

## Improvements in Operation

Comrade Mohammed noted that the productivity of the work force of the port has considerably increased during the current year. He attributed the growth in productivity rate mainly to improvements made in the techniques of operation.

The manager said that a team comprising UNCTAD experts and professionals of the port carried out a study on operation technique and management consultancy services. Based on the findings and recommendations of the team, errors are being rectified, the shift system reorganized, the method of operation improvised, palletization of coffee introduced and a balanced co-ordination of works along with the equipment made. The implementation of the research findings greatly improved the efficiency in loading and unloading the ships, he stated.

Moreover, the manager stated, new machinery have been bought to further expedite the activities of the port. A tug boat named "Negat" was bought from Japan. The boat was built on orders considering all conditions in Assab port, he explained. Although efforts are being made to replace worn out equipment with new ones, Comrade Mohammed said, 85 per cent of the port equipment and machinery are very old, with some of them already out of service. Many others operate only under steady maintenance. Due to the high humidity and concentration of salt in Asrab, equipment comprising iron equipment depreciate very quickly, he explained. Thus, the need to buy more and more equipment to replace the worn out ones, he observed.

Comrade Mohammed said that the major problem of the port administration is the fact that organizations importing goods do not clear their goods in time. He emphasized that a port is not a place of storage. Unless imported items are cleared in time the port cannot operate efficiently, the manager underlined. He called on organizations to collaborate with the port administration by playing their due role. He noted that the cargo has constantly increased but the number of ships have decreased because the port has terminated service to small vessels.

The port manager pointed out that a ship repair yard and ports master plan studies are being undertaken at present by a foreign company renown in the field.

CSO: 4700/30



## ETHIOPIA

### BRIEFS

**ASSAB PORT FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT**--Assab (EH)--Civil Engineering construction works and equipment erection and installation works at the Port of Assab estimated to cost 34,809,138 Birr are nearing completion. Among the construction works are an electric power station, engine house, transformer station, cable laying, crane track, 439 meters long north jetty and 500 meters long south jetty, intermediate depot, fencing, surfacing, worker's club, office extension, stores and dwelling units. The work in equipment erection and installation includes quay cranes, erection of 18 cranes, construction of 939 meters railway line, generators, transformers, and electric cables. Over 50 per cent of the equipment erection and installation works are completed. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 May 81 pp 1, 4]

**DELEGATION TO LABOR MEETING**--Addis Ababa (ENA)--Comrade Yemane Araya, Head of the Manpower Organization Department of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council (NRDC-CPSC) left here yesterday leading the Ethiopian Delegation to the annual conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO) which opens in Geneva on June 3rd. Comrade Yemane said on departure that the African group will hold a two-day meeting prior to the ILO Conference to chart a common policy. The two-week ILO Conference, to be attended by close to 2,000 delegates will deliberate on matters related to workers and employers, sex discrimination, the deplorable features of apartheid, improving of the working conditions of South African workers and respect the rights of expatriates, Comrade Yemane said. The Conference will also elect office-bearers to the various bodies of the ILO and Ethiopia is among the candidates. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 May 81 p 5]

**IDA EDUCATIONAL LOAN**--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The International Development Association (IDA) has approved a credit of 72,450,000 Birr (SDR 28.2 million or US 35 millions dollars) to Socialist Ethiopia for an educational expansion project. According to a press release issued by the IDA, which is an affiliate of the World Bank, this is the fifth education project to be assisted by IDA in Ethiopia. The fifth education project of Ethiopia is aimed at improving the quality and relevance of the Ethiopian educational system, increase the percentage of school enrollment at all levels and reduce the imbalance in the geographical distribution of schools throughout the country. The project is expected to cost over 94 million Birr or US 45.6 million Dollars. The IDA credit is to be repaid in 50 years' time including 10 years of grace. It is interest free and will be committed when funds are available. Of the total amount required for the project, the Ethiopian government will provide about 22 million Birr or US 10.6 million



dollars. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 May 81 p 1]

USSR PRESS OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The glorious victories of the Ethiopian Revolution over international imperialism for equality, justice, democracy and social progress are the victories of the world socialist forces. This was stated by Comrade Michael Fedorov, member of the Presidium of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and Editor-in-Chief of the Soviet magazine, NEW TIMES on arrival at Bole International Airport yesterday leading a three-member delegation of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee for a week-long visit to Socialist Ethiopia. Comrade Fedorov noted that the victories of the Ethiopian Revolution are a deserving blow to imperialism and its subversive acts. As such the Soviet people and the oppressed peoples of the world view the triumph of the Ethiopian masses with respect and revolutionary sentiment, he said. The delegation of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee was welcomed on arrival by Comrade Yohannes Gebre-Selassie, Head of Foreign Relations Department of the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee, other members of the EPSC as well as representatives of the Soviet Embassy here. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 May 81 p 6]

DELEGATION TO HAVANA--Addis Ababa (ENA)--Comrade Yideneku Mitifu, Alternate Member of COPWE Central Committee, left here for Havana on Sunday to attend a meeting of high-level experts on the integration of women in social development. The meeting takes place from May 25 to 27 in the Cuban capital. On departure, Comrade Yideneku said that the meeting in which more than 30 countries of the Non-aligned Movement and other developing countries will participate and would approve an Action Programme on the integration of women in social development. Comrade Yideneku stated that the meeting will also listen to reports by delegates on the participation of women in the social and economic activities of their respective countries. Ethiopia, which has an observer status, will seize the opportunity to acquaint the participants of the Havana meeting with the progress of the Ethiopian Revolution and the role of women in Revolutionary Ethiopia, she said. She also said that while in Havana she will hold talks and exchange views and experiences with the Women's Association of Cuba. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 May 81 p 8]

POLISH HANDICRAFT COOPERATIVES TRAINING--Addis Ababa (ENA)--Twenty organizers returned here Friday from Poland upon completion of a short-term training in the skill of organizing handicraft co-operatives. The organizers, who were drawn from the 14 administrative regions, were sent abroad in line with the directives given by the Revolutionary Government to strengthen co-operatives which are the stepping stones for the construction of socialist economy. Comrade Selame-Ab Wolde-Tsadik, the General Manager of the Handicrafts and Small-scale Industries Development Agency (HASIDA), said that during their stay in Poland the organizers received instructions on the ways to organizing co-operatives and on charting out practical production plans. He disclosed that presently there are 780 handicraft service co-operatives and 46 handicraft producers' co-operatives in have a capital of 3,000,000 Birr and that more than 60,000 members in the 780 service co-operatives have a capital of 18,000,000 Birr. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 May 81 p 8]

**GONDAR REGION PEASANT COOPERATIVES**--The broad masses of Gondar region have been urged to step up economic and cultural development activities. The call was made by our revolutionary leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, during his current working visit and inspection tour of development projects in the region. According to the latest statistics, there are at present in Gondar region 1,090 peasants' associations with over 351-thousand membership, and peasants' co-operatives having more than 132-thousand members and with a capital of over 1,317,000 Birr. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 May 81 p 2]

**YOUTH DELEGATION TO GDR, HUNGARY**--Addis Ababa (ENA)--A two-member delegation of Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA), led by Comrade Hailu Tujuba, Chairman of REYA, left here for Berlin yesterday to take part in the Congresses of the Youth Associations of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and Hungarian People's Republic. The 11th Congress of the Free German Youth of the GDR and 10th Congress of the Youth Association of Hungary will be held in Berlin and Budapest from June 2 to 5 and May 29 to 31st respectively. Speaking before departure at Bole International Airport, Comrade Hailu said that the two Congresses will serve as suitable forums for the Ethiopian youth delegation to acquaint better the international community with the set up and revolutionary activities of REYA and provide an opportunity for the further strengthening of relations and solidarity with youth associations. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 May 81 pp 1, 6]

**GUIDANCE TO ERITREA POLICE**--Asmara, (ENA)--A two-day seminar to brief members of the Revolutionary Police on the implementation of the decisions of the Second Regular Plenary Session of the Central Committee of COPWE would up here recently. Members of the Revolutionary Police in Eritrea region were briefed during the seminar on the decisions of the Second Regular Plenary Session of the Central Committee of COPWE and the report of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam to the Session. Closing the seminar, Comrade Lt. Tekola Bekale, Head of the Political Affairs Department of the Revolutionary Police, Finance and Prison Guards, expressed his confidence that the participants of the seminar have gained valuable experience that would help them in the strengthening of their revolutionary struggle. Later the participants pledged that they will exert every effort to implement the resolutions of COPWE's Second Session which gives emphasis on a strong defence capability, the reconstruction of the national economy and the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 May 81 p 1]

**FRENCH HUMANITARIAN AID**--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) is to receive more than 789,500 Birr assistance from the Terre Des Hommes agency of France to be channelled towards the nomadic development project in Fentale district of Yerer-Kereyu province, Shoa region. The assistance agreement was signed yesterday by Comrade Shimelis Adugna, RRC Commissioner and COPWE Central Committee member, and Mr. Roland Tourain, representative of Terre Des Hommes, France. The nomadic development project provides educational, veterinary, water and basic health facilities for the Afar nationality in Fentale district. The RRC also disclosed that Terre Des Hommes, France had earlier donated grain to nomads affected by drought in the Middle Awash Valley. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 May 81 p 3]

**REFUGEES BACK FROM SUDAN**--Addis Ababa (ENA)--Thirty four Ethiopians who had been living as refugees in the Sudan after being misled by the false propaganda of reactionaries for different reasons returned here yesterday. When the returnees arrived at Bole International Airport they were received by representatives of the Ministry of State and Public Security and the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 May 81 p 1]

**PFLP DELEGATION'S VISIT**--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The three man delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) led by Comrade Tuisir Kuba, PFLP Politbureau Member responsible for international relations left yesterday at the end of a five-day visit here. Speaking to reporters at Bole International Airport, Comrade Kuba said that during their stay in Socialist Ethiopia members of his delegation had talks with Comrade Birhanu Bayih, Member of the Standing Committee of the PMAC and Executive Committee Member of COPWE, and with officials of the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee. He said that the talks were useful in strengthening the relations between the peoples of Palestine and Ethiopia and between COPWE and PFLP. Comrade Kuba said that he admired the revolutionary conditions and development activities being carried out by the people. He added that the socialist construction and the development efforts would be exemplary to others. He also admired the establishment of mass organizations at every stage in the country, the Yekatit '66 Political School, whose aim is to produce revolutionary comrades, and the efforts being made to eradicate illiteracy from the country. He said that he was able to witness for himself during his stay the dependable stage the Ethiopian Revolution has reached and the revolutionary participation of the people. The PFLP delegation was seen off upon departure by officials of the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 May 81 p 6]

**DEFENSE SQUAD GRADUATION**--Addis Ababa--The second batch of 44 revolutionary defence squad members from Kebele 17 of higher 18 urban dwellers' association graduated here last week upon completion of a six-month military training. At a ceremony held in the premises of Kebele 17, the graduates were given certificates by Comrade Tessema Seyoum Secretary General of higher 18, who said that the strengthening of revolutionary defence squad contributes towards the effectiveness of the country's defence capability. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 May 81 p 6]

**OFFICIAL TO MONGOLIA**--Addis Ababa (ENA)--Comrade Major Gebre-Meskel Azbite, COPWE Central Committee Member and Commissar of the Central Sector Command, left here yesterday for Ulan Bator to represent COPWE at the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Republic Revolutionary party. The Congress, which opens on Monday, May 26, will review the achievements of the People's Republic of Mongolia in the political, economic and social fields since the last Party Congress and draw up plans for the country's future progress. Comrade Major Gebre-Meskel was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Negash Dubale, COPWE Central Committee Member and Head of Section in COPWE's Finance and Property Administration Department, and



other officials. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 May 81 p 1]

**ITALIAN SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT DONATION**--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Government of the Republic of Italy yesterday donated to the Addis Ababa University a vehicle and different scientific equipment for use in its geological research activities. The donation was handed over to Comrade Dr. Duri Mohammed, President of the Addis Ababa University, by H. E. Ambassador Oliviero Rossi of the Republic of Italy, at a ceremony held in the Science Faculty of the University. Comrade Dr. Duri spoke on the occasion about the progress being made in higher education in Ethiopia following the upsurge of the popular revolution and noted that the donation will contribute to the effort being made to exploit the natural resources of the country. The University President said the scientific equipment just received were very useful and indispensable for geological research and thanked the Government of the Republic of Italy for the donation. Ambassador Rossi, on his part reaffirmed his Government's willingness to cooperate in Socialist Ethiopia's economic and social development endeavours and to share its technological experiences. He also reassured his Government's continued assistance to the University's research activities. Present on the occasion was Comrade Girma Haile-Selassie, Ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to the Republic of Italy. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 May 81 p 3]

**MILITARY TRAINING GRADUATION**--Addis Ababa (ENA)--Members of the Revolutionary Army drawn from different sections graduated on Saturday from a combat and technical service school in Hararghe region on completion of a five-month period of military training. The graduation ceremony was highlighted by a presentation of campaign emblems to members of the school who fulfilled their duties in defence of the revolution and the territorial integrity of the Motherland. Other members of the school who rendered meritorious services were awarded commemorative prizes. Certificates, campaign emblems and prizes were presented to the graduates and to the deserving individuals by Comrade Brig. Gen. Alemayehu Desta, Head of the Educational Department in the Ministry of National Defence. The graduates displayed military tactics on the occasion to show their high standard of combat ability. Later, Comrade Brig. Gen. Alemayehu and the guests at the graduation ceremony witnessed the activities of the members of the Revolutionary Army in the area and the role they are playing as agitators, organisers and producers. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 May 81 p 4]

**FRG AFFORESTATION ASSISTANCE**--Addis Ababa (ENA)--An agreement on the extension of assistance to Ethiopia on afforestation and erosion control project by the Federal Republic of Germany has been signed here. It was signed Thursday by Comrade Dr. Taye Gulilat, Deputy Secretary-General of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council, on behalf of the government of Socialist Ethiopia, and H. E. Ambassador Ruediger Von Pachelbel of the FRG to Ethiopia on behalf of his government. The assistance is for a two-year extension of afforestation and erosion control project in Ethiopia, for which the FRG government is granting a contribution of up to three million D. M. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 May 81 pp 1, 5]

**BIOGAS POTENTIAL--Assela (ENA)--**The utilisation of at least 10 per cent of the cattle and pack animal wastes of Ethiopia would result in the production of no less than 350 million Birr worth of biogas every year. This was stated by Comrade Beyene Mageraa, an agricultural engineer and a rural energy development expert in the Arusi Rural Development Unit. Comrade Beyene revealed that the Arusi Rural Development Unit has embarked upon developing alternate sources of energy such as from sunlight, water power and biogas. Experiments undertaken to produce such alternate sources of energy have proved satisfactory, according to Comrade Beyene. Members of five families in Dera locality have begun to cook their food from biogas. A thresher machine is being run with the help of energy obtained from both biogas and naphta. Such experiments are considered to be of immense significance particularly for the conservation of forests in the country which are dwindling day by day. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 May 81 pp 1,4]

**USSR BICYCLES DONATION--Addis Ababa (ENA)--**The Commission for Sports and Physical Culture yesterday received ten bicycles for course racing from the Physical Culture and Sports Committee of the USSR. Comrade Taegaw Ayele, Deputy Commissioner of the Sports and Physical Culture Commission, received the donation from Comrade Anatoli Mironenkov, a staff member of Soviet Embassy here. Comrade Mironenkov expressed hope that the gift would contribute towards the Commission's objective to enhance sports activities in Ethiopia. Comrade Taegaw on his part [word missing] Comrade Mironenkov to enjoy his appreciations to the USSR Physical Culture and Sports Committee for [word missing] donation. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 May 81 p 6]

**TURKISH, SUDANESE SCHOLARSHIPS--Addis Ababa (ENA)--**The Governments of Turkey and the Sudan have offered two and four scholarships respectively to Ethiopian students for undergraduate studies during the 1981-82 academic year. According to the Commission for Higher Education, the area of training for the Turkish Government scholarship is engineering. The fields of study for the Sudanese government scholarships are agro-mechanics, accounting and nursing. Prospective candidates are advised to submit relevant documents by May 15 at the latest. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 May 81 p 5]

**CONGRATULATIONS TO YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL--Addis Ababa (ENA)--**Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, yesterday warmly congratulated Comrade Sergej Kraiger on his election as President of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. In a message to Comrade Kraiger on behalf of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the People of Socialist Ethiopia and that of his own, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said: "I should like to take this opportunity to express my confidence that the traditional relations of close friendship and co-operation that happily exist between the two countries would be further strengthened and deepened of the mutual benefit of our two peoples. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 May 81 pp 1-2]

IMPORT-EXPORT STATISTICS--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Maritime and Transit Services Corporation had registered an increase of 57 per cent in its performances during the last 9 months compared with that of the previous year, according to Comrade Mammo Wolde-Berhan, the corporation's general manager. He said a record figure of 776,251 tons of import and export goods were handled by the corporation during the last nine months using 361 ships, 36 more ships than envisaged. The corporation handled a total of 1,550,233 tons of import and export goods with 326 ships between September 1979 and September 1980. The corporation serves as an agent for 97 shipping lines and ship owners whose freighters ply the North American, Far East, European, Mediterranean, Adriatic, Middle East and African routes, according to Comrade Mammo. He said that efforts are being made to secure shipping agency rights to earn foreign currency. Comrade Mammo said: "The corporation has built three warehouses during the last nine months and two others under construction will be completed shortly." The Maritime and Transit Services Corporation was established in 1979 incorporating three governmental and 33 private organizations and the number of its employees has since then increased from 260 to 962. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 May 81 p 8]

CSO: 4700



## MINISTER APPEALS TO FOREIGN COMMUNITIES TO HELP FIGHT CRIME

### Appeal to Guineans

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 8 Apr 81 p 6

[Article by Diaby Salif]

[Excerpts] Mr Ouassenan Kone, minister of internal security, met yesterday morning with representatives of the capital's Guinean committees. The subject discussed: the new outbreak of crime in the Ivory Coast. The minister immediately pointed to the role played by some Guineans in drug trafficking in Ivorian territory. In their replies, the members or officials of the Koumassi, Treichville, Adjame and Abobo-Gare committees thanked the authorities and people of the Ivory Coast for their generous hospitality to Guineans and nationals of other African countries. They expressed their desire to contribute to the government's program to combat gangsterism, drug trafficking and gunrunning in the Ivory Coast.

Min Ouassenan Kone asked the members of the Guinean committees to organize in order to expose the "poisoners of youth" as well as gunrunners and gangsters.

"You must take a census of Guinean nationals in order to identify the dishonest individuals threatening all of us ...."

The floor was then turned over to members of the Guinean colony.

Thus Mr Alseni Camara pointed out that Guinean nationals, as a result of drug trafficking and gunrunning, were in an unenviable position in the Ivory Coast. According to Mr Camara, Guineans must mend their ways as quickly as possible. For example, they must establish a militia that will have the job of reporting the presence of criminals to municipal and police officials so that they can be arrested wherever they are hiding. In closing, Mr Camara asked the Ivorian Government to rely on the Guinean colony for its cooperation.

### Appeal to Lebanese

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 7 Apr 81 p 7

[Excerpt] During a meeting conducted yesterday morning by Mr Ouassenan Kone, minister of internal security, the representatives

of Abidjan's Upper Voltan community appeared as concerned as Ivorians about the development of crime in the Ivory Coast. Speaking at the Treichville Congress Hall, Mr Ouassenan Kone, in the company of the mayor of Abidjan, Mr Emmanuel Dioulo, the general director of the National Bureau of Investigation, Mr Koblan Huberson, and Police Superintendent Lorougnon, stressed the significant contribution of Upper Voltan nationals in the Ivory Coast's development.

Having acknowledged that, Mr Ouassenan Kone deplored the role played by some Upper Voltans in the development of crime in our cities and rural areas. The minister of internal security stated: "The behavior of these despicable individuals adversely affects the entire Upper Voltan community living in the Ivory Coast and risks jeopardizing our relations," and he added: "It is up to us to take the necessary measures to put an end to this situation."

Mr Ouassenan Kone urged Upper Voltan nationals to take steps so that criminals would be isolated and arrested.

He noted that five Upper Voltans were among the last seven victims slain by gangsters' bullets in Abidjan, which again shows that when a gangster operates, he does not take the trouble to find out the nationality of the person that he attacks.

"If you are lodging someone who is not working and who spends the whole day sleeping, you should wonder about him ...," Mr Ouassenan Kone said. And the minister continued: "You have come to the Ivory Coast to earn your living here. But you are not the only ones who have come. Other Africans have come, as well as Europeans and Asians.

"The Europeans have funds which they can invest, provided they are not harassed. But if they become convinced that the Ivory Coast has become a crime-ridden country, they will leave. We will all suffer from that departure.

"Thus the president of the republic has ordered me to tell you that he is counting on you to help us fight this evil ....

"The Ivory Coast is one of the few countries that has never expelled foreigners. Elsewhere, when the people felt that they were in danger, the authorities proceeded to deport foreigners. You must take steps so that Ivorian authorities will not take such measures ...."

Following Min Ouassenan Kone's introduction, various speakers took the floor to hail the government's initiative to include Abidjan's Upper Voltan community in the fight against crime.

#### Lebanese Donation of Vehicles

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 3 Apr 81 p 11

[Article by Honost Benoit]

[Excerpt] The Ranhotel was the setting last week of an important ceremony in which two specially equipped vehicles were presented

to the mayor and deputy of the Bouake Commune. These two vehicles, intended for the Bouake police department, are a gift from the Lebanese community of the city of Bouake.

The two vehicles are a Datsun van and a 120 Y Datsun automobile. They cost 5.55 million francs. It was in the presence of the region's local authorities, elected regional officials, chiefs of regional services, the regional director of the National Bureau of Investigation, accompanied by Police Superintendent Bertin and many police men, as well as a large crowd, that Mr Fara Joseph, spokesman for the Bouake Lebanese colony, officially presented on 25 March the keys of the two vehicles to Mr Konan Bledou, who in turn handed them over to the regional director of the National Bureau of Investigation for presentation to police headquarters. Mr Fara Joseph said that this ceremony has a dual significance for the Lebanese who have settled in Bouake: the Bouake Lebanese colony, which has been established in the commune for more than 50 years, wants to prove to the region's political and administrative officials and to the people that it supports its Ivorian brothers and that it also wants to contribute to the commune's development effort by making its contribution to the work of construction. By this symbolic gesture, the Lebanese community wanted the mayor to know that it is also concerned about the problems affecting the commune and that it wants to work openly with all of the region's dynamic forces for the well-being and security of the people. It must be added that the Lebanese outburst of generosity will not stop with just this gift of vehicles. Mr Fara Joseph, one of the pioneers of our commune's economic development and spokesman for the Bouake Lebanese community, assured the commune's mayor and deputy that the gesture will be repeated every year to benefit the commune or the city's charitable social works.

In the more than 50 years since the Lebanese settled in Bouake, this is the first time that they have actually demonstrated their feelings by an encouraging, laudable gesture.

This fine step was taken by the native young Lebanese of Bouake, such as Mr Fara Joseph, who have succeeded in making their elders listen to them. It can now be said, a spokesman for the Lebanese colony stated, that the way has been cleared, that our commune's municipal authorities can now rely on their participation in Bouake's socioeconomic and cultural development.

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PROBLEMS OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 9 Apr 81 p 7

[Article by Ladjî Sidibe]

[Text] Ivorians watched with undivided attention the "Litteraires" program hosted by our colleague, Ahmed Toure, on Tuesday evening. And for good reason! The scheduled guest was an author, politician and the minister of national education, a sensitive area, to say the least. First of all, the magnificent contribution by the author of the work entitled "De l'Ecole a la Nation" [From School to the Nation] must be praised.

Although trained as a scientist, since he is a biologist, Mr Paul Akoto Yao, who handles the language of Voltaire with consummate skill, was incisive and composed. And that is why, before getting to the heart of the matter, we again hail the great courage of the author-citizen-minister, who agreed at the outset to play the game to its finish. "I am here as Paul Akoto Yao, but also as minister of national education; it would be pointless to hide behind the cloak of citizen-author."

The rigid selection of the broadcast's participants was a positive factor, for the questions, which were all pertinent, led the minister to express his feelings and to tell Ivorians the whole truth about a particularly sensitive problem. This greatly facilitated the role of the program's host.

But let's get back to the debate itself. What is to be learned from it? An initial observation is essential: our educational system is in trouble. It is even sick. It was Minister Akoto Yao who said so. His anguish and distress are so bitter that he wonders whether he has not made a mistake by again accepting to be head of that department. What courage! This public acknowledgment, without artifice on the part of such a high official, demonstrates the seriousness of the problem and consequently induces us to use a great deal of imagination in making the proposals which we will be asked to submit to authorities.

The causes of this failure are found, first of all, in the choice of the current system. It is impossible to democratize education and produce polytechnical graduates at the same time. Democratization implies mass education and therefore cheap education. But what must be done? To this burning question, the minister replied: "If we want to educate Ivorians who are capable of facing the harsh realities of tomorrow by mastering economic, political and cultural life, a rigid selective system should be



chosen. But actually the solution is up to the people. They are the ones who know what they want in this case. That is why we are in favor of organizing a major national debate on his issue."

Our colleague, Grah Mel, replied that selective education does not constitute a panacea. Mrs Simone Leroux continued: "But then, Mr Minister, what will happen to the other children of the village?" A disturbing question. Ahmed Toure's guest replied: "I agree with you, it is up to us to decide whether we must continue to democratize or to seek a new way." Then he added: "People's ways of thinking must be changed. For in our country, people have gotten the idea that once a child has reached the CPI level, he must absolutely continue his studies to the doctorate level or beyond. Parents must understand that everyone cannot attain that level."

Here again, there is a problem. And one of the guests did not fail to point it out: the absence of structures to receive the "rejects" of the current system, insofar as someone who has learned to read and write is reluctant to return to the village to take up farm work. For both the student and his parents, that also implies a disgrace. To undo this Gordian knot, the ideology of our educational system must first be reconsidered. It is a question of making parents and their children understand at the elementary level that at least 70 percent of students are educated by the state so that they will return to the land and become good farmers. Here again, training and supervision structures are needed for these literate farmers of tomorrow. It is also urgent to provide educators for those who will be unable to attend school because there is not enough room. With regard to all of this, Mr Akoto Yao wants a major national debate so that Ivorians will express their opinions and submit proposals. "For we are all involved," he said, "and therefore the solution is not up to the public official alone, even less to the minister of national education, whose job is to carry out orders."

According to Min Paul Akoto Yao, there is real reason to be concerned. The highest official of our educational system for 11 years has admitted failure: "We are pursuing a vicious circle. We must have the courage to question ourselves, as the chief of state himself did during the Seventh Party Congress."

In every case, the choice of Ivorians will be agonizing. The choice will probably be made with much gnashing of teeth. It will also require insight and judgment, but especially courage, from everyone. As Professor Wondji pointed out, the major role will be played by public officials, since they are the ones who will ultimately make decisions about defining and reorienting our educational system.

In the meantime, like the minister of national education, we are worried. Considering the fact that nothing was mentioned during this debate about educational reform, which occupied a Political Bureau commission for 5 years, and considering also that the problem of morality, that is, the return of civic instruction in our elementary and secondary schools has been taken for granted, finished in less than 3 minutes, when this is a basic subject for our future, there is good reason to be worried. The fact that distress and worry have mixed means that the major question, the one that concerns all sons of this country, was not answered on Tuesday evening: what Ivorian of tomorrow do we want to educate?



## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT NEEDED FOR FOOD REQUIREMENTS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 13 May 81 pp 27-32, 34-35

[Text] ONE of the major objectives of Kenya's development policy during the course of the next decade will be to meet an ever increasing demand for food, stemming from a rapidly expanding population and rising per caput income. The agricultural sector must continue to play the leading role in Kenya's development and nearly all the nation's food requirements will have to be met from domestic production. In addition, the agricultural sector must continue to generate foreign exchange earnings to pay for oil, capital equipment and other imports and, at the same time, it must be the major source of new jobs for the rapidly growing labour force.

To meet these needs, Kenya's agricultural development strategy is aimed at the continued expansion of productive investment, with the primary objective of the provision of basic needs and the alleviation of poverty through growth in agricultural output. The need to conserve national resources is now well recognised as an essential part of this strategy.

Over the past two decades much has been achieved by the agricultural sector. Agricultural production as a whole has doubled, growing at an average rate of 3.5 per cent per annum. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, considerable progress in the expansion of food production was achieved through the introduction of hybrid maize and an increase in the number of improved cattle. Tea production has grown from 13,000 tons in 1960 to some 86,000 tons in 1980, making Kenya the world's third

largest exporter. Coffee production has more than doubled to 80,000 tons. Both Kenya tea and coffee are renowned for their quality and frequently trade on world markets at prices above those achieved by other major exporting countries. The production of other major crops such as sugar, rice and pyrethrum, has also increased. Much of the expansion of agricultural output has come from an increase in smallholder production, as new land has been incorporated into smallholdings and large farms subdivided.

Despite these successes, serious problems have emerged, particularly in more recent years. The expansion of production has been achieved at the expense of widespread soil erosion, depletion of the nutrient content of the soil and the destruction of indigenous forests. The terms of trade between agricultural exports and imports, particularly oil, have deteriorated, reducing the real benefits to the nation of the expanded agricultural production. Most importantly, the population has grown rapidly and an accelerating rate, absorbing the increases in food production and preventing a marked improvement in per caput nutritional intake. Although Kenya has retained a capacity to be broadly self-sufficient in foodstuffs throughout the past two decades, certain sectors of the population remain malnourished as a result of income inequalities, problems of distribution between geographical zones, seasonal fluctuations in supply and a lack of

nutritional education among certain groups.

The rapid expansion of the population and a shortage of unexploited arable land in the main high potential areas are beginning to expose a potentially dangerous imbalance in the relationship between the national supply of and demand for food. The nation no longer enjoys the advantage of regular surpluses of foodstuffs to cushion the impact of a fall in production in years of crop failure. Whereas present levels of domestic food production would have been broadly sufficient to satisfy demand in the mid-1970s, Kenya today faces shortages of maize, wheat, rice and milk.

In these circumstances, there is a clear need for a national food policy which will set guidelines for decision-making on all major issues related to food production and distribution. The overall objectives of this policy will be to:

- maintain a position of broad self-sufficiency in the main foodstuffs in order to enable the nation to be fed without using scarce foreign exchange on food imports;
- achieve a calculated degree of security of food supply for each area of the country;
- ensure that these foodstuffs are distributed in such a manner that every member of the population has a nutritionally adequate diet.

It is essential that the food policy be consistent, both internally and with the broad objectives of national development. This is important because it has implications for the attainment of other national objectives, such as high level of employment, a more equitable distribution of income, optimal resource allocation and the maintenance of a sound balance of payments.

The food policy will need to be sufficiently flexible to adjust to policy decisions taken in other sectors of the economy and the changes in the domestic and international economic environment. For example, the

findings, recommendations and actions of the recently appointed Soil and Water Conservation Commission will be of particular relevance to the development of food policy.

The Ministries of Agriculture and of Livestock Development will co-ordinate the implementation of the food policy, working closely with other relevant ministries and government agencies. Attention is drawn to the national Livestock Development Policy published by the Ministry of Livestock Development in June 1980.

Certain domestic resources are owned, controlled and managed by Government, others by individuals and private institutions. Responsibility for feeding the nation must therefore be shared between the public and private sectors. The role of Government is to define and formulate policies which are in the best interests of the nation and to create an environment favourable to their implementation. Realization of the goals of these policies requires the commitment and the active participation of the private sector as producers, land-owners, distributors and consumers.

At the present stage of policy development and in the uncertain international economic environment, it is impossible to forecast with any accuracy either the resource requirements of the policies and programmes outlined in the paper or the impact which they will have on the national capacity to produce and market food. No attempt is made in the paper, therefore, to forecast either future food production or the resources to be committed to the production and marketing of foodstuffs. The aim of the paper is to examine the future food production and marketing capacity required to meet national objectives and to provide a broad framework within which detailed policies and programmes can be developed.

Successful attainment of the objectives of a national food policy will be dependent upon the efficiency with which detailed policies are prepared and the appropriateness of investment programmes designed to utilize the

limited resources available to agriculture. In addition, there is a need to incorporate food policy within the framework of overall national development policies. Recognizing this, the Government intends to establish five Food Policy Committees. The role of the first four will be to develop further and to help implement the policies and programmes outlined in this paper. The fifth Committee will carry out a detailed examination of major mid and long-term policy options. The membership of these Committees will be composed of individuals from both the public and private sectors and will represent a wide range of responsibilities and interests. The Committees will prepare detailed policy papers on specific issues for consideration by Government and will develop action programmes for immediate implementation.

#### **The Present Situation**

During 1980, Kenya was confronted with food shortages and forced to import maize, wheat and milk in substantial quantities to make good shortfalls in domestic production. These shortages will continue in 1981. To maintain food supplies at adequate levels, it will be necessary to import 350,000 tons of maize, 118,000 tons of wheat and 13,000 tons of milk powder during 1981.

The shortfall in maize supplies in 1980 resulted from a series of events beginning with the heavy crops of 1976 and 1977. Delay in the export of surpluses left the NCPB with full stores and unable to purchase all that farmers supplied. The private trade was unable to absorb fully the surpluses remaining on farms due to restrictions on the private movement of maize. In response, farmers reduced the area planted. The consequent decline in production was reinforced by a shortage of fertilizer. Discontinuation of the GMR seasonal credit system in early 1979 together with a lowering of the NCPB purchase price further discouraged farmers from planting

maize. This, coupled with adverse growing conditions in the 1979/80 crop year, led to an exceptionally low harvest, estimated at 18 million bags.

During 1980, the NCPB purchase price for maize was increased, a new system of seasonal credit was established and new buying centres were introduced. Farmers responded to these incentives and to the food shortages encountered by planting a record area under maize for the long rains. Unfortunately, this response was largely offset by unfavourable growing conditions. The 1980/81 long rains harvest is now estimated at 14.8 million

bags, similar to that of the previous year, but well below the levels of the mid 1970's. The 1981 short rains harvest has also been reduced by near drought conditions in Eastern and Central Provinces and is now estimated at 2.5 million bags, which would give a total harvest for the 1980/81 crop year of 17.3 million bags.

Wheat yields have increased substantially in recent years, but the total area planted has declined, reflecting the fragmentation of large wheat farms. In 1979/80 wheat production was only 155,000 tons compared with the record 1967/68 level of 241,000 tons. Production in 1980/81 is forecast to rise to 189,000 tons. KCC's milk purchases fell sharply to 173 million litres in 1979/80 as a result of adverse climatic conditions; in 1981 these purchases are expected to recover to around 200 million litres, still well below the level of 273 million litres recorded in 1977/78.

#### **Future Food Requirements**

The rapid pace of expansion in the demand for food will continue throughout the next decade and beyond, primarily as a result of rapid expansion in the population which is growing at a rate of 4 per cent per annum. By 1983, the end of the present plan period, the population will have reached an estimated 18.3 million, some 12 per cent above the 1980 level of 16.3 million. By the end of the decade it will have expanded by a further 4.8 million

to 23.1 million, or 42 per cent above the 1980 level.

The 1980 maize harvest was affected severely by adverse growing conditions. Use of the 1980 level of production in estimating the rate of growth of maize output required to reach self-sufficiency consequently leads to estimates which tend to overstate the rate of increase required in production capacity.

To return to a position of self-sufficiency in maize by 1989, production capacity will need to expand by at least 4.9 per cent per annum and probably at a rate considerably in excess of this. Rates of growth of this magnitude have in the past only been achieved in Kenya during the brief period of rapid adoption of hybrid maize. There are few examples of countries sustaining such rates of growth in the production of their staple foodstuffs over extended periods.

Accumulation of a reserve of 4 million bags from domestic supplies by 1984 would require production of a further 110,000 tons in each of the next four years.

The high rates of growth required in the production of wheat flour, milk and rice reflect both the fact that the nation was well short of self-sufficiency in 1980 and that, at current relative prices, per caput demand is expected to grow over time, leading to production requirements increasing at a rate greater than of population growth. Similarly, rising per caput demand for both beef and beans at present relative prices will require a high rate of production growth if self-sufficiency is to be maintained.

Kenya is developing an export capacity in sugar. Sufficient sugar is already being produced annually to satisfy forecast demand in 1983. The domestic requirement, however, is expected to rise to 570,000 tons by 1989, 42 per cent above the level of production in 1980.

#### **Nutritional Considerations**

The above forecasts of food requirements are based on market demand and take no account of the

nutritional requirements of the population.

In 1976, the national food intake embodied an average daily per caput intake of 2,084 calories and 56 grams of protein. This was, on average, sufficient with respect to calories but fell short of the average national daily per caput requirement of protein by 3.5 grams.

In 1980, the minimum per caput nutritional requirement was an estimated 2,024 calories and 59.5 grams of protein. Changes in the structure of the population will reduce this requirement to 2,011 calories and 59.5 grams of protein by 1989.

The total projected demand for the nine major foodstuffs in 1989 would result in an average daily per caput intake of 2,460 calories and 64.6 grams of protein, if the per caput consumption of all other crops were to remain at 1976 levels. This is slightly above the estimated average per caput requirement in this year.

#### **The Need to Revise Food Production Targets**

For the main food commodities other than beef, wheat, potatoes and rice, the production targets in the 1979-83 Development Plan are approximately equal to, or above, the levels required for national self-sufficiency. However, during the first two years of the 1979-83 Development Plan period, the production of foodstuffs fell well short of the levels planned.

Furthermore, at the time the current Five Year Development Plan was under preparation, it was thought that the population was growing at 3.5 per cent per annum. More recent evidence drawn from the 1979 population census and from research findings of the Population Studies and Research Institute of the University of Nairobi indicates that the actual rate of growth is now approximately 4 per cent per annum. Consequently, the demand for food is growing more rapidly than envisaged in the Plan. The demand for maize, for example, is increasing at the present by well in excess of one million bags per annum.



The higher rates of growth needed to attain a position of broad self-sufficiency in food, coupled with the ground lost since 1976, mean that, should growth in production only recover to the average rates employed in the 1979-83 Development Plan, there would be rates employed in the 1979-83 Development Plan, there would be large and increasing food deficits throughout the present decade.

For maize, wheat, rice, beans and milk production in both 1983 and 1989 would be well short of the amounts required for self-sufficiency.

For maize, the projections are based on a hypothetical 1980 production level of 1,942,000 tons rather than on the actual 1980 production of approximately 1,620,000 tons. These projections show that maize production would fall short of the domestic requirement by 867,000 tons (9.6 million bags) in 1989.

Without such modifications to the growth of national food production, the nation would face the prospect of a continuing and increasing food import bill. For example, for maize alone, the import bill at present world market prices would be K.Sh. 2,500 million for the period 1981 to 1983 and K.Sh. 9,500 million for the decade as a whole, excluding the cost of rebuilding working stocks and of accumulating a national grain reserve. Should the rates of growth of production only be equal to the planned rates, the total foreign exchange cost of importing food would amount, over the present decade, to more than K.Sh. 15,000 million at current prices. This underlines the critical importance of rapid implementation of the proposed policies and programmes outlined in Sections 3 and 4.

#### **Potential for Increasing Production**

At present average yields on pure stand and intercropped maize, approximately 940,000 additional hectares would be required to produce sufficient maize to meet domestic requirements in 1989. To satisfy fully the

requirement for wheat, and on the basis of average yields over the last five years, some 120,000 hectares more than were planted in 1976 would be required. For sorghum and millet, an increase of well over 100,000 hectares of pure stand and interplanted land would be needed. Thus, to meet the increase in requirements for the major grains in 1989 through expansion in crop area alone, considerably in excess of one million additional hectares would need to be planted. Much of this land could be inter-planted or double-cropped with pulses and root crops and, in consequence, little or no additional land would be needed to cater for the increased production of the other major food crops required by 1989. However, large additional tracts of land would be needed for grazing, if the increase in the production of milk and beef required by 1989 were to be based on expansion in area alone using the relatively land extensive methods which are employed at present.

As a general principle, there should be no diversification of land under export crops, the earnings from which are essential for national development, nor should there be further destruction of forests, which must be retained for ecological reasons. Given these constraints, there is little potential in Central and Eastern Provinces for an expansion in the area of good quality land devoted to food production. Of the high and medium potential land in these provinces not under forest, all but an estimated 7 and 32 per cent, respectively, is being cropped. The remaining land already supports livestock populations which are too large to be sustained efficiently from the grazing available. Any major increase in food production in these areas must come from increases in crop yields and from the adoption of more intensive techniques of animal husbandry, the use of improved stock and the introduction of better livestock management. In addition, in Eastern Province there are large areas of semi-arid lands which are, at present, unused. Some of these could support food crops, such as millet and sorghum, and offer potential for expanding food



production.

Although in Nyanza and Western Provinces there is more scope for expansion in the area devoted to the production of food, land availability is also rapidly becoming a constraint. As in Central and Eastern Provinces, increases in food production must rely largely on intensification and increased yields.

There is a greater, although not unlimited, potential for expansion in Rift Valley and Coast Provinces, where considerable tracts of land are either idle or under-utilized. Expansion of the area devoted to intensive food production, as well as increases in yields, will be an important means of expanding food supply in these provinces. Measures need to be taken and programmes adopted to ensure that these sources are exploited to the full.

Over the long term, some increase in the areas able to support the intensive production of food may be achieved by means of irrigation and drainage.

During the next decade, however, expansion of food production will need to be based primarily on increases in yields. These may be achieved by: — increased intercropping; — increased multiple cropping; — increases in the volume and efficiency of fertilizer and other input use; — the progressive introduction of improved seeds and livestock; and — other improvements in cultural practices.

In addition to yield increases, the supply of food actually available for consumption can be increased substantially through a reduction in storage and handling losses. These are thought to be as high as 16 per cent for maize, and will be reduced by improved extension advice and investment in on-farm storage facilities.

#### **Expansion in Marketing**

The total tonnage of food consumed in Kenya will continue to increase at approximately 4 per cent per annum. The required expansion of transport, storage and other marketing facilities for food crops and livestock products will, however, exceed this rate for the following reasons: — over the next decade the population of urban areas is

forecast to expand at 9.6 per cent, but that of rural areas by only 2.5 per cent. Rural-urban trade and the associated marketing facilities will therefore need to expand rapidly; — the increase in the share of foodstuffs produced in the relatively sparsely populated Rift Valley will increase the need for inter-regional trade and associated facilities; and — the proposed expansion of the strategic reserve will require storage capacity over and above that needed for normal commercial supply.

By 1983/84, NCPB will require storage capacity for an estimated 11.5 million bags (1.04 million tons), including storage for the 4 million bag (360,000 tons) strategic grain reserve. By 1989, the total NCPB storage capacity required will have risen to 16 million bags (1.4 million tons).

The demand for certain foodstuffs, such as horticultural products, will grow more rapidly than the demand for foods in general and particular attention will need to be paid in such cases to the expansion of marketing facilities.

#### **Price Policy**

Policy decisions on the pricing of the major food commodities will be among the most important factors determining whether the nation achieves the rates of growth in food production necessary to recover to and maintain a position of broad self-sufficiency. To achieve this goal, government policy will be to provide incentives for the production of foodstuffs by relating producer prices at the farm-gate to import parity. Recognizing the increasingly unstable nature of world grain markets, domestic producer prices will not be adjusted to reflect transitory world price movements, but will be based on longer-term parities. In order to provide a price incentive for increased production of drought-resistant food crops in arid and semi-arid areas for both human consumption and livestock feed, guaranteed minimum prices will be established for sorghum and finger millet and reviewed regularly as part of the Ministry of Agriculture's Annual Price Review.

Consumer prices will generally be set at levels which cover the domestic producer prices plus processing and distribution costs.

In the case of maize, the producer price will be based on the import parity price for yellow maize. When the nation is forced to import maize at prices above long-term import parity, the retail price will be subsidized in order to protect consumers.

Given the erratic nature of the world market for powdered milk and consumer preference for fresh liquid milk, import parity pricing may be inappropriate. While the present substantial milk deficit remains, the aim of price policy will be to set producer prices at levels which will encourage the production of sufficient quantities of milk to meet consumption requirements for liquid milk throughout the year. To encourage greater production during the dry season, a seasonal pricing policy will be followed.

The grading formula for meat will be simplified and producer prices set at levels which reflect the market value of the product. Price controls will be phased out for high quality cuts, but retained for lower grades in order to protect lower income consumers.

#### **Agricultural Inputs Policy**

The central objective of the Government's agricultural and livestock inputs policy is to ensure that adequate inputs are made available at the lowest possible prices at the farm-gate and that, to the greatest extent possible, they are used at the right time and in the correct quantities.

Fertilizer policy will be focused on achieving efficient and timely importation and distribution. Subsidies will be used, when the availability of Government financial resources permit, to maintain profitable input-output price ratios thereby encouraging wider usage. The system of fertilizer importation and distribution will be reviewed. Attention will be focused on ways and means of distributing fertilizer in good time and at the lowest possible cost to the farmer and to the nation's foreign exchange reserves. In recognition of the need to increase food

production through intensification of land use and of the importance of fertilizer in this process, the Government will take immediate steps to increase fertilizer use on food crops by 20 per cent per year between now and 1983.

Measures will also be taken to ensure the adequate provision and optimum utilization of other agricultural chemicals. Stricter supervision will be exercised to ensure that ineffective chemicals are not imported.

The main aim of policy for seeds will be to ensure a steady increase in the supply of improved varieties and to keep their prices to the farmer at a minimum. The Kenya Seed Company, in which the Agricultural Development Corporation has a majority shareholding, will continue as the main supplier. The Ministry of Agriculture will participate more closely in the forward planning and pricing decisions of this company.

Steps will be taken to increase the availability and the quality of concentrates, compound feeds and minerals required for increased livestock and poultry production. The Government will support the development of co-operative and private manufacture of animal feeds in the rural areas to reduce unnecessary transport and distribution costs.

For agricultural machinery, the main aim of policy will be the development and wider usage of more appropriate technology to increase labour productivity and to reduce the present emphasis on imported capital-intensive equipment. The availability of agricultural machinery, particularly that required for land preparation and seeding, will be increased through programmes to supply mechanized, ox-drawn and hand equipment. In the long term, the Government will support the development of an effective farm machinery manufacturing, distribution and servicing system.

If farmers are to make effective use of the improved supply of agricultural and livestock inputs, it is essential that they be provided with adequate financial resources. These resources will be

provided by expanding seasonal and long-term credit programmes. Particular emphasis will be placed on timely disbursement of seasonal credit for land preparation and for the purchase of seed, fertilizer and other inputs. The present systems will be restructured to meet this goal. Where possible, seasonal credit will be paid in kind rather than in cash. In the longer term, policies will be developed to strengthen the institutional framework with the aim of mobilizing rural savings and providing increased agricultural finance. The policy of the Government will be to move towards a decentralized agricultural finance system.

#### **Research and Extension Policy**

The objective of foodcrop research will be to continue the search for more productive crop varieties, while increased emphasis will be placed on breeding programmes aimed at continuous increases in the yields of already established strains. Attention will also be focused on the improvement of crop and livestock management systems. Livestock research will be directed towards improvement of the genetic potential of animals suitable for arid and semi-arid areas and for zero and near-zero grazing systems.

To improve the flow of information to farmers, the extension services of the Ministries of Agriculture and of Livestock Development will be strengthened through the expansion of programmes for staff training and through dissemination of research station findings to extension officers and more effective demonstration of approved management systems. Greater attention will be given to more effective and widespread group extension techniques involving demonstration farms and field days. Emphasis will also be given to on-the-spot training of farmers in the basic principles of crop husbandry, the use of fertilizer and other inputs, crop rotation, on-farm storage for subsistence crops, record keeping and financial management.

#### **Food Security Policy**

The central objective of national food security policy is to ensure that an

adequate supply of nutritionally balanced foods is available in all parts of the country at all times. Given current resource constraints, the immediate aims of food security policy will be to obtain a calculated degree of security at the lowest cost. This will be achieved through: — increasing food production in all areas of the country; — emphasizing drought-resistant crops such as sorghum and millet in the dryland areas; — the establishment of an food commodity monitoring and reporting system; — improved monitoring and forecasting of weather conditions in the main agricultural zones, and wider dissemination of information on expected weather trends; — regulation of food exports to maintain domestic supplies and importation of food as necessary to meet nutritional requirements, and — accumulation of a multi-commodity strategic food reserve from domestic surpluses and grain supplied on concessional terms to be used during periods of crop failure or other emergency situations.

The aim of food processing and marketing policy for the coming decade will be to provide all regions of the country with an assured supply of the food required at the lowest possible cost. Where necessary, facilities will be expanded to keep pace with increased production, consumption and interregional movement of food. To meet this objective, government policy will be to: — provide farmers with reliable and remunerative outlets; — expand storage capacities at the farm, co-operative and national level; — expand commercial grain milling capacities to meet the increasing consumption requirements in urban areas; — encourage an increase in the number of hammer mills for crushing maize in the rural areas; — develop co-operative and private dairies to compete alongside KCC in the rural areas and improve milk collection facilities; — re-establish the KMC as a financially viable institution; — fix marketing margins at levels which provide adequate incentives for nationwide distribution; and —

improve marketing information services.

#### **Agricultural Trade Policy**

Kenya will face difficulties over the coming decade in producing the wide range of food commodities required by a rapidly expanding population. In these circumstances, priority will be given to the realization and maintenance of a position of broad self-sufficiency in a wide range of essential foodstuffs. Programmes to produce foodstuffs specifically for export will only be undertaken when such programmes are financially viable under the system of parity pricing to be introduced.

The Government's basic objective will be self-sufficiency in maize. Strategic reserves will eventually be built up to 4 million bags. When consumption requirements cannot be met from this reserve, imports of white and yellow maize will be permitted.

National demand for wheat has increased rapidly in the past decade and is expected to continue to grow at a fast

pace. Domestic production currently only meets approximately 65 per cent of national consumption requirements. Given the limited potential for expansion of production, demand will continue to exceed supply. Recognizing the importance of wheat and bread as components of the diet of lower income urban dwellers, the policy of the Government will be to supplement local wheat production with imports.

Although the demand for rice will continue to exceed the supply in the foreseeable future, importation of rice will depend on the prevailing balance of payments situation and the availability of supplies on concessional terms.

Recognizing the need to safeguard domestic food supplies at all times, government policy will be to control carefully all food exports and only allow shipments when domestic supplies are assured for the foreseeable future. At the same time, the Government recognizes the need to protect the interests of the farming community and will only sanction food imports to meet confirmed deficits of

staple foods which cannot be met from domestic stocks. Notwithstanding this, the Government recognizes the vital role played by tea, coffee and other export crops in providing the country with the capability to import essential foodstuffs during times of scarcity.

#### **Nutritional Policy**

A significant proportion of the population, particularly pre-school age children, is malnourished as a consequence of inequalities in the distribution of purchasing power, seasonal localized food shortages and lack of nutritional education. The overall objective of nutritional policy is to overcome this situation. Recognizing that increasing production alone will not resolve this problem effectively, government policy is aimed at increasing the production and consumption of the more nutritious foods, improving the distribution of purchasing power and implementing specific market intervention programmes as and when necessary. Priority will be given to the collection and analysis of information on the nutritional status of the population as a basis for determining the programmes which will eliminate specific nutritional deficiencies most effectively.

The production of certain highly nutritious crops will be particularly encouraged. Beans, peas and groundnuts provide both protein and calories per kilogram and, in the high and medium potential areas, per hectare than do beef and other meats. These crops are inexpensive to produce and well suited to smallholder production. Government policy will be to encourage the production and consumption of protein in these forms.

Recognizing the higher nutritional value of granulated maize meal, the policy will be to reverse the present trend towards the increased consumption of sifted maize meal by encouraging an increase in the number of hammer mills in the main maize growing areas.

Fish, although relatively unimportant in the overall national diet,



is an important source of protein in specific regions and Government programmes will be introduced to boost production to meet fully these regional demands.

The Government's policies aimed at reducing inequalities in the distribution of income will have the effect of mitigating the nutritional problem. The nutritional effects of these policies will be reinforced by the expansion of specific nutrition, intervention programmes, including those for school milk, for pre-school feeding, for pregnant mothers and for the Family Life Training Centre. The Famine Relief Programme will be expanded as and when necessary to meet temporary food shortages. Priority will be given at all times to those programmes which improve the nutritional status of children; particular attention will also be given to safeguarding the family diet of small-holders who switch from food crop to cash crop production.

#### **Resource Development Policy**

The central objective of government land-use policy is to ensure that all land is efficiently utilized and developed to meet national food needs while making a growing contribution to foreign exchange earnings; priority will also be given to measures aimed at increasing rural employment and income and alleviating poverty.

District Development Committees will be made responsible for co-ordinating and overseeing activities related to key aspects of land tenure and use. Government will assess the efficiency of the existing land tenure systems and of the laws and regulations governing the transfer and adjudication of land. The process of land adjudication will be accelerated and special attention will be paid to solving the problems created by the *de facto* subdivision of group-owned large farms to ensure that these farms are not subdivided into uneconomic units.

In addition to formulating and implementing appropriate land ownership and transfer systems, measures will be introduced to foster land management practices that will maintain soil fertility, prevent soil erosion and silting and protect water

catchment areas. To achieve this objective, a National Commission for Soil and Water Conservation has already been appointed with overall executive responsibility to initiate, co-ordinate and implement plans, laws and programmes in the area of soil and water conservation. This Commission will become fully operational by the end of 1981.

Measures will be taken to discourage land speculation, since this can reduce land's productive use and its future productive potential. Policies will be introduced to encourage the production of drought-resistant crops such as sorghum, millet and cassava in marginal and semi-arid areas. Even in high potential areas, rotational growing of these crops will be encouraged as sources of animal feed. Priority will be given to valley drainage and the expansion of small scale irrigation projects. Large scale irrigation projects will continue where found to be economically viable.

Recognizing the high cost of imported energy and the likelihood of further increases in fuel prices, priority will be given to the development of energy-efficient technologies and practices. Local sources of energy, particularly those based on by-products, will be developed whenever possible.

#### **Employment Policy**

Despite substantial rural-urban migration, there is still considerable unemployment in rural areas. Increased employment in the agricultural sector will, however, need to be the major source of new jobs for the rapidly expanding labour force until at least the end of this century.

The basic aims of manpower development policy are to increase the willingness of the population to participate in agricultural development and to equip the agricultural workforce with appropriate technical and managerial skills. To meet this objective, the Government will place increased emphasis on vocational training for agriculture and will expand the existing agricultural training institutions. An overriding



consideration in the formulation of policies on resource allocation and development will be the need to generate greater employment opportunities, particularly in the rural areas. Within the programmes to expand food production, labour intensive techniques will be emphasized wherever situations of labour surplus are envisaged.

The seasonal nature of much of agricultural employment means that labour shortages occur at certain times of the year despite the general surplus of labour. As the rural population will be growing more slowly over the next decade than the aggregate demand for food, seasonal labour shortages could well become progressively more of a constraint to meeting this demand unless corrective measures are taken. Programmes to increase labour mobility and labour productivity at times of labour shortage will be undertaken to ease this constraint.

#### **Programme to Improve the Supply of Seeds**

Working within the policy framework outlined above, the ministries of Agriculture and of Livestock Development will undertake a comprehensive range of programmes.

These programmes will focus on promoting increases in national food production to keep pace with population and income growth and to maintain a position of broad self-sufficiency in food for the remainder of the decade. Others will be aimed at improving processing and marketing efficiency to cope with the growth in supply. As part of a comprehensive programme to ensure the security of food supplies without resorting to the use of scarce foreign exchange on imports in years of crop failure, a national grain reserve of 4 million bags will be established together with appropriate control mechanisms for its management. Specific measures will also be introduced to ensure that the increased and more secure supply of food will result in an adequate nutritional intake for the entire population.

For these programmes to be implemented successfully and to have

maximum impact, it is important that they are mutually reinforcing and consistent with the main aims of both food policy and development policies in general. To this end, five Food Policy Committees will be established, each of which will be responsible for formulating, developing and co-ordinating policies and programmes in the main areas of food supply. Four of these Committees will be concerned primarily with the development of detailed action programmes. The fifth will examine, in detail, the major mid and long-term policy options.

The areas covered by each Committee will be as follows:

**Committee I: *Increasing Food production*** — the intensification of land utilization for food and livestock production; — research on food production; — the extension services; and — weather monitoring and information systems.

**Committee II: *Agricultural Inputs*** — credit facilities; — the supply of seeds; — and preparation services; — supply and utilization of fertilizers; — labour supply and mobility; and — other agricultural inputs.

**Committee III: *Processing and marketing*** — food processing facilities; — food marketing and distribution; and — national food security.

**Committee IV: *Nutrition*** — collection and processing of data on nutrition; — nutrition monitoring systems, and — nutrition improvement and food fortification programmes.

**Committee V: *Mid and Long-term policy issues*** — the optimal land use pattern for food crops; — the optimum mix of food and export crops and measures for their realization; — the relative advantages of the intensification of production on rain-fed land and the extension of irrigated land; — the extent to which nutritional output per hectare, rather than short-term market forces should be used to determine which foodstuffs should be produced; — market versus administered pricing, the use of base point pricing, price intervention to encourage the production and consumption of non-luxury and nutritionally efficient foodstuffs; — the

extent to which Government should intervene in the marketing of foodstuffs, and - the changes in consumption patterns necessary to accommodate food availability and nutritional efficiency.

The committees will begin their work immediately. Members will be drawn from all relevant ministries, parastatals and other organizations. The first responsibility of Committees I to IV will be to determine a priority ranking for each component of the action programmes and then to propose how the financial, manpower and other programmes should be phased. Care will be taken to ensure that there is consistent application of policies throughout the country.

The work of Committee V will be closely integrated with the preparation for the next Development Plan. ■

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## ESTABLISHMENT OF FOOD POLICY WELCOMED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 15 May 81 p 26

[Text] **ACCORDING** to conventional wisdom, one who fails to plan, inevitably plans to fail. In time he is likely to find himself unprepared to cope with changed circumstances. At the higher level, societies or governments that neglect planning for the future cannot escape being caught without the means of dealing with long-term structural changes in their midst.

Since independence, the Kenya government has been committed to development planning, like all other emergent independent nations. By and large, the record of the previous three national development plans has been very satisfactory, even though poverty still looms large among a sizeable proportion of the population. The country is now nearly halfway through the third year of the fourth development plan, but its prospects, the planners are now sadly admitting, will fall far short of previous records when on average, the gross domestic product (GDP) grew by more than 5 per cent per year.

The dip in national growth prospects has coincided with the re-emergence of the threat of famine — euphemistically called "food shortages" — at a time when Kenyans had grown accustomed to having sufficient food all the time. In spite of devising three development plans, which all lent considerable importance to the advancement of agricultural production, the government finally realised amidst the food queues of 1979 and 1980 that a comprehensive food policy had to be devised to guide the future require-

ments for food production and distribution. Such a policy was released last week as Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1981, marking the beginning of some effort to quantify the country's food requirements.

The new policy paper quite candidly admits that cereal imports, which became a feature of Kenyan life following the food shortages of 1979/80 and which have continued to this day, will continue into the rest of this decade. So far the expense has been huge, and it will rise even higher in the years ahead. Between 1981 and 1985, imports of maize alone will cost some shs. 2,500 million, or five times the cereal import bill in 1980. For the entire decade, the foreign exchange cost of food imports will probably reach shs. 15,000 million.

The figures are staggering enough to elicit quick remedial action if the country is to be saved from becoming permanently dependent on imported food. The policy paper has come up with good suggestions. Prices of food-stuffs will be constantly reviewed by the agricultural annual price review to make sure that they conform to the country's long-term priorities. The government will ensure that improved seeds are available along with effective chemical inputs. Improvements will be made in research and extension policy.

Developments will also be made in the processing and marketing of food stuffs, necessitating the expansion of food processing facilities to cope with increased food production. The government will undertake to ensure that marketing margins provide adequate incentives for nationwide distribution. The policy paper empha-

sises the need to promote greater use of fertilisers. But it does not mention the need to produce fertiliser domestically. There is understandably talk of such of a venture by the government but somehow it was omitted in the policy paper, since the paper talks mainly of imported fertilisers.

The policy might be overdue, but it is nevertheless welcome. It took a crisis to awaken the government to the need for a food policy. The policy has at last provided the mechanism with which to ensure that in the event of adverse weather conditions in future, Kenyans should not be caught unawares.

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## TREASON TRIAL NEARS COMPLETION

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[Text] **WHEN** Mr. Andrew Muthemba was first brought to court charged with treason, his main defence was that he was investigating thefts of arms from Kenya's military forces and that he was reporting his activities directly to the minister for constitutional and home affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo, who he said had authorised him (Muthemba) to carry out the investigations. Njonjo, appearing as a prosecution witness, has denied Muthemba's claims. This week, however, Muthemba and his lawyers withdrew their claim that Muthemba was reporting his investigations to Njonjo and actually went to the defence of the minister, as Njonjo joined the defence in blasting the state over the manner in which police investigations into the case had been carried out.

Njonjo, who was one of the last state witnesses to testify earlier this week, criticised the way his name had been dragged into the whole case merely because he was Muthemba's relative. He was especially critical of a question put to Muthemba by a special branch officer, Supt. Moses Miano at the time when Muthemba wrote a statement for the police. The question was whether Muthemba had ever told the director of Criminal Investigations Department, Mr. Ignatius Nderi, that "those things are now ready. This man is no good. Njonjo is the right man." Muthemba had denied ever having said such words to Nderi and had wondered why Nderi would frame such an allegation against him. Georgiadis went to great lengths to impress the court that this statement was highly prejudicial, not only to his client Muthemba, but also to Njonjo and Nderi. Both the

minister and the CID director agreed.

Njonjo was also bitter about the fact that in spite being the minister in charge of the CID and having responsibilities in the special branch, neither of the police bodies had informed him that he had been mentioned by Muthemba in the accused's statements. He said the whole process was political blackmail orchestrated by the special branch to smear his name and ruin him politically. Said the minister, "If the investigations (by the CID and the special branch) turned out the way they wanted, I would have turned up in the dock (accused)."

One point the defence insisted on was that Muthemba was carrying out a free-lance investigation into the possible smuggling of arms from the armed forces. And if it seemed odd to the court that an individual citizen would privately embark on such a dangerous and expensive task, the defence produced reports by two psychiatrists who examined Muthemba to show that Muthemba was mentally ill and suffered from "false belief and obsession".

Dr. Phillip Kilonzo Mwanza, a consultant psychiatrist at Mathare Mental Hospital, said he had examined Muthemba at Kamiti Prison on April 2 on the request of the defence lawyers. According to the doctor, Muthemba was first admitted to hospital complaining that his brain felt "stuck" when he was still in high school. While studying in Moscow at university, he developed the same problem again and had to come home for a holiday. Since June last year, Muthemba was reported



to have become moody and irritable and to have developed fears, thinking he was being followed. At times, he would make orders that were not required by his company or walk into a shop only to find he had forgotten what he had come to buy, as well as take home goods that were not required.

Another psychiatrist, Dr. Willy Justus Muya, said he had reached a similar conclusion about Muthemba's state of mind. Muya said he had talked to members of Muthemba's family and established that Muthemba suffered from insomnia and was panicky and frightened. According to Mwanza, Muthemba was observed as a person who might commit suicide, suspecting people were following him. He had become forgetful and his mental status was of a man who suffered false belief and obsessions. The two doctors also found that there was a long history of mental instability in Muthemba's family.

Even then, Georgiadis submitted that Muthemba's actions in carrying out private investigations were consistent and were neither indisputable, nor bizarre. To support this point, the lawyer went to great lengths to lay the background of Muthemba as a patriotic Kenyan who was loyal to President Daniel arap Moi. This background included, among other things, a letter once written by Muthemba to President Moi soon after the latter became president in which Muthemba testified his support for, and loyalty to, the president and pointed out several social ills that he felt the president should concentrate on eradicating. The letter was copied to Njonjo (then attorney-general), and the copy delivered by hand through an official driver.

There was also the incident in which Muthemba had reported to Njonjo about a group of companies he (Muthemba) suspected of breaking foreign exchange control regulations and which Njonjo referred to an assistant commissioner of police in charge of investigations division at the Central Bank of Kenya, Mr. Mohammed Shapi. Nderi has also

testified that Muthemba often contributed as much as shs. 10,000 to *harambee* meetings conducted by Nderi, which went to show that Muthemba was a man who did not hesitate to spend his own money for a public cause.

Making his final submission on Wednesday, Georgiadis asked the court to acquit Muthemba saying no evidence of intent to commit a treasonable act or of treason itself had been given by the state. He argued that the state had not been able to establish the existence of any group formed with the intention of deposing the president and that his client had only been pretending the existence of such a group in order to see if the military officers would be willing to sell him arms. Muthemba had stated that if he had managed to get any such arms from the military officers he would have rushed them to Njonjo or to Nderi or the commissioner of police, Mr. Ben Githi. "One could not be guilty of a charge if he was only pretending with the aim of achieving some purpose," Georgiadis submitted.

The lawyer charged that the police had ulterior motives in the case, saying it had been rushed to court "helter-skelter" without any effort to establish some key issues, such as the existence of the alleged group, Muthemba's relationship with Njonjo, or whether or not Muthemba had spent any money in the investigation or in any other investigations or public causes in the past. He accused the police, especially the special branch, of failing to caution Muthemba before taking a statement from him as required by the law, and of putting leading questions to Muthemba in an attempt to implicate him into saying what they wanted him to say. Muthemba, is an unsworn statement, had withdrawn the claim about reporting to Njonjo and apologised to the court, saying he had only brought in Njonjo's name, first because he thought it might get him off the hook with the police, and secondly because the special branch kept hammering at his relationship with the minister.

Muthemba is jointly accused with Mr. Dickson Kamau Muiruri, who is

accused of concealing treason. Muiruri's lawyer, Mr. H. P. Makhecha, also asked the court for Muiruri's acquittal on the ground that Muiruri did not know what Muthemba was doing. Makhecha also argued that Muiruri was well aware of the relationship between Muthemba and Njonjo and the close friendship between Nderi and Muthemba, and therefore had nowhere to report any criminal activities, if there had been any.

The deputy public prosecutor, Mr. Sharad Rao, who led the prosecution, however, submitted that the state had established beyond any doubt the intention to commit treason. Rao quoted precedents in English law to show that words uttered against a head of state amounted to treason. In this case, he said Capt. Ricky Gitucha and Corp. Joseph Shimba of the Kenya Air Force, had testified to the satisfaction of the court that Muthemba had uttered the words that "we want Kenya to return where it was, and to do so this man must go."

Further, the witnesses had also testified that Muthemba said the plan would be executed when "the big man and his close associates were close together so that there would be no one left behind to take over." These words, Rao said, could only refer to Kenya and its head of state and are testimony of the intention to commit treason.

All sides completed their final submissions yesterday. The case was adjourned until Monday when the judge will summarise the case for the three assessors and fix the date of judgement. ■

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## DOCTORS' DISCONTENT SEEN AS LONGSTANDING

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[Text] EVENTS of the past two years indicate the current crisis between the government and doctors employed by the government was almost inevitable. For most of that period, the two sides have been heading on a direct collision course with neither side seeming too anxious to reach a compromise.

It all goes back to August 1979 when President Daniel arap Moi directed that no doctor in public service would be allowed to engage in private practice as from January 1, 1980. The directive by the president was based on the premise that private practice among government doctors usually led to negligence of public responsibilities, culminating in a situation where the doctors acted more like "mercenaries" than life-savers. The choice for doctors was either to remain in public service and work exclusively for the government, or resign from the government to concentrate on private practice.

The president's directive was very unpopular with doctors. Doctors felt they were grossly underpaid and they needed the extra income accruing from private practice. They also felt the directive was discriminatory in that almost all other professionals in the civil service were allowed to engage in private business directly related to their professional callings. As a result, scores of doctors began resigning from the public service towards the end of 1979 to beat the presidential deadline.

The events of 1979 and 1980, however, had added a new dimension to the on-going controversy between the doctors and the government. Besides better salaries and a scheme of service, the doctors now wanted to be compensated for loss of private practice

and quoted examples of a number of African countries where such compensation had been instituted after government doctors had been banned from private practice.

The grumbling by doctors eventually erupted in January this year when they held what was described as an illegal meeting and drew a set of demands to be met by the government failing which they would stop to work. The government's reaction was swift and sharp. President Moi told the doctors they could "pack up and go". The government then outlined its own set of conditions that the doctors had to meet before any negotiations could be initiated between their representatives and the government. For a while, there was a stalemate. Eventually, both sides backed a little and negotiations started. But the atmosphere was no longer cordial.

The doctors submitted a revised list of demands with proposals for salary adjustments, allowances — ranging from non-practice to teaching, administrative duties, long working hours and job risk — and for a comprehensive scheme of service, all intended to form the basis for new negotiations.

The outcome of the negotiations with the government was first communicated to the doctors by the director of personnel management, Mr. Aron Kandie, when he addressed the doctors at Kenyatta Hospital about two weeks ago. From this meeting, the doctors learnt that the government had rejected most of the doctors' proposals and had instead come up with some of its own. These, the doctors say, they largely rejected. A follow-up meeting

was held on May 5 between the doctors, ministry officials and a representative of the directorate and the government proposals again communicated to the doctors. Again, the doctors are said to have rejected the proposals. It was after that meeting that the doctors decided to go on strike on the morning of May 7.

According to the minister for health, Mr. Arthur Magugu, however, both the ministry of health and the doctors had accepted the proposals by the government, which included, among other things, a non-private practice compensation allowance of between shs. 400 and shs. 600. As a result, Magugu said the government did not understand why the doctors did not turn up for duty on Thursday and that efforts by the government to establish the reasons had been unsuccessful. ■

CSO: 4700/26

## BREAKAWAY SOMALIS ARE VIEWED AS TRAITORS

London 8 DAYS in English 23 May 81 pp 30-31

[Article by John Dimsdale]

[Text] KENYAN PRESIDENT Daniel Arap Moi has appealed to Arab states to ignore a group of Somalis from Kenya's Northern Frontier District who are trying to solicit money and political support for their movement, the Northern Frontier District Liberation Front (NFD-LF). Leaders of the NFD-LF have been on an extensive tour of Iraq and some Gulf states and are currently in Europe drumming up support. Nairobi Radio has asked Arab countries friendly to the East African state to 'treat officials of the so-called "northern frontier liberation front" as mere traitors, imposters and beggars'.

Since Kenya's independence in 1963, a minority of Kenya's 200,000-strong community of ethnic Somalis have been waging a sporadic guerrilla war with the Kenyan security forces. The 'Shifta problem', as the Kenyan authorities called it, exploded into something approaching open warfare in late 1980, and a state of emergency was declared. Most of Kenya's Somali inhabitants and all their elected MPs condemned any move towards secession and accused alienated Somalis living in Ethiopia and Somalia of fomenting dissent within Kenya.

Despite the fact that the North Frontier District is arid, remote and desperately poor, and would find it difficult to exist as a viable state, the NFD-LF is demanding independence. The vice president of the state, Haji Abdulkadir Sheikh Hussein, told 8 DAYS that he wanted nothing less than self-determination as a prerequisite to total independence. 'We don't want to secede from Kenya in order to join Somalia. We want to stand on our own,' Sheikh Hussein

admitted that when his movement was formed in 1962, its aim was to join Somalia, but since Mogadishu has stated firmly that it has no territorial ambitions, the dissidents now aim to control their own affairs without reference to either the Kenyan or Somali governments.

In London, the NFD-LF's vice chairman was accompanied by his information secretary, Said Ahmed Haji Abdi, who disclosed that his delegation has just visited Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait and Iraq. Apart from an unconfirmed offer of 25 scholarships from Iraq, it seems that the breakaway Kenyan Somalis found very little interest in their cause. Certainly there has been no official reporting or reaction to their visit from any Gulf state.

Insisting that the Kenyan government is 'as bad as any colonial power,' Abdi said that his people were administered by force and that following the disturbances last autumn, the Kenyan security forces killed 720 people and burnt down 500 houses.

When asked how the NFD-LF delegates intended to return home given their damning criticism of the Kenyan government during their tour, the delegates told 8 DAYS: 'Not through Nairobi airport, nor through Mogadishu: we have our own ways and means.' Judging by the reaction from Kenyan citizens so far, officers of the dissident front are likely to find a very cool welcome when they eventually return. The north east province Somali Civil Service Union has pledged its total support for the Kenya government and described the touring dissidents as 'a group of conmen on a begging mission'. The Somali civil servants went on to call on friendly Arab



countries to provide funds for the liberation of South Africa and Namibia and not to be tempted into interfering with the development of Kenya's northern province. At another mass demonstration, in Wajir, local politicians denounced the touring dissidents, adding that neither their homes nor their relatives could be traced.

CSO: 4700/26

## MOROCCO OPENS EMBASSY IN NAIROBI

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 19 May 81 pp 19, 17

[Text]

ON Tuesday May 6, a Moroccan envoy, Mr. Saad Eddine Tayeb, presented his credentials to Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi, thus formalising official diplomatic relations between Kenya and his country. The event's significance was, however, lost on many except perhaps to those in diplomatic circles. Perhaps this was because Tayeb presented his papers together with two other envoys who were replacing those whose tour of duty had elapsed. But Morocco was opening an embassy in Nairobi — Kenya has yet to open one in Rabat — after many years of handling her affairs mainly through a low-level mission in Addis Ababa.

Rabat's decision to open an embassy in Nairobi now is likely to be subject to differing interpretations. Rabat may simply want to improve relations with Kenya, like several other countries in the region that have opened diplomatic missions in Nairobi during the past couple of years. Notable among them are Algeria and Libya, both of which support the Polisario movement in its bid to establish an independent nation in Western Sahara. However, some observers think the decision may also have a lot to do with the coming of the summit meeting to Nairobi next month, and the subsequent assumption of the organisation's chairmanship by President Moi. Morocco, the argument goes, wants to maintain a presence in Nairobi so as to try and influence the world of affairs within the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). These observers point to a precedent in 1979. Morocco opened an embassy in Monrovia a few months before the

OAU met there.

Apparently Rabat is also trying to make sure there is no repeat of the 1980 turn of events when it dilly-dallied, only to have Sierra Leone announce its recognition of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) just as the African heads of state and governments were about to convene in Freetown.

Morocco has enough cause to be worried about Kenya's position. Last October Kenya came out strongly for the self-determination of the Sahrawi people. In a statement to the UN general assembly, Kenya unequivocally called for the withdrawal of Moroccan troops from Western Sahara.

Besides trying to see that Kenya does not repeat Sierra Leone's performance, last year, Morocco has a difficult task ahead in the OAU summit this year. It will be a particularly critical time for King Hassan on two fronts: Greater pressure over Western Sahara with little progress to report on his pledge to seek a negotiated settlement last year, and an expected claim by Mauritania that Morocco had been involved in a recent abortive coup. Morocco had allegedly attempted to install a favourable regime in Nouakchott by supporting Moroccan-based Mauritanian dissidents. There will be a number of African countries who will not need to be convinced of Morocco's complicity.

In an attempt to stem a progressively deteriorating diplomatic situation Hassan on Wednesday last week dispatched 12 diplomatic delegations to 40 countries including those that have

already recognised the Sahrawi Republic. His diplomatic offensive is aimed at capitalising on Libya's growing diplomatic isolation in Africa and the West. He is trying to show that Morocco is being menaced by Libya. "It is urgent to explain the situation which has taken a dangerous character because of menaces from the Libyan regime." This is an attempt that is only likely to convince those already converted to the Moroccan cause, observers say. While receiving help from Libya, the Polisario Front has kept a safe distance from Gaddafi. The front was notably silent over Gaddafi's recent suggestion that they form a union with Mauritania.

While the Moroccan envoys were going out, Morocco was organising its first local elections in the Wadi-ed-Dahab Province of Western Sahara, which it took over from Mauritania in 1979. The elections at Dakhla, the province's main city, was aimed at "regularising a *de facto* situation" interior minister Driss Basri said. The elections are further indication of Morocco's determination to hold on to the territory, and are likely to be used by its critics to show that it has no intention of agreeing to any proposals seeking a peaceful solution to the conflict. Interestingly, the elections come in the wake of a Sahrawi attack inside undisputed Moroccan territory. There is increasing fighting in the vicinity of Smara, one of the three major towns, which Morocco intends to cut off from the rest of the Sahrawi-held territory by a defensive line — wall, mine-fields and artillery ■

OSP: 4700/26

## MMM/PSM/OPR GOVERNMENT FOR RODRIGUES PROPOSED, OPPOSED

## Coalition Government Advocated

PORT LOUIS LE MAURICIEEN in French 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 4

["Messrs Boodhoo and Berenger Advocate MMM/PSM/OPR Government"]

[Text] "What ails Rodrigues is the PMSD" [Mauritian Social Democratic Party]: So concluded Messrs Paul Berenger and Harish Boodhoo, yesterday giving reporters their impressions after a visit to Rodrigues, 1 to 6 April, in company with Messrs Finlay Salesse and Michel Gerard Nine. This visit, according to Mr Boodhoo, gave leaders of the two parties the opportunity to observe the full extent of fraud, corruption, favoritism, mismanagement and, above all, political meddling on the island. They think it is urgent for the government to set up an investigating commission--all the more so since Monsignor Jean Margeot has made a similar request, having himself observed flagrant injustices on Rodrigues.

The seven meetings and private conclaves organized by Messrs Boodhoo and Berenger have made it possible for the leaders of the two parties to contact more than 11,600 people. Even in places considered bastions of the PMSD all these meetings attracted great crowds: 2,500 in Mont Lubin, 1,500 in Baie aux Huîtres, 300 in the tiny village of Riviere Coco, 1,500 in La Ferme, 300 in Port Sud-Est, 1,500 in Grand Montagne and 4,000 in Port Mathurin, according to official police estimates, Messrs Berenger and Boodhoo reported.

"Our contacts," Mr Boodhoo stated, "allowed us to verify that Rodriguans are depressed, frustrated and discouraged. The more we denounced the PMSD and Duval in our meetings, the more the crowd applauded," the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] leader said. The extent of the discontent is such that Rodriguans have asked the governor general to come personally to Rodrigues and observe first-hand the damage done there by political meddling.

Personal liberties, according to Mr Boodhoo, have been curtailed. Rodriguans are denied the right to hold political opinions other than those of the PMSD and the government. Those who publicly disclose their membership in another political party become branded victims of discrimination. Furthermore, Rodriguans are unhappy with the administration of Mr Sydney Moutia, they said. In particular, they criticize his

had personal relations among the population. Furthermore, a resolution demanding the recall of the resident commissioner was adopted at the last meeting held in Port Mathurin on 5 April. Other resolutions, demanding the establishment of a commission of inquiry, replacement without delay of the "Mauritius" and disavowal of the PMSD and its accession policy, were passed by a show of hands.

This last point, Mr Paul Berenger said, aroused expressions of hostility each time the question was raised in public meetings. Speaking of negotiations with Mr Serge Clair and Miss Rita Jean-Louis of the OPR (Organization of the Rodriguan People), Mr Berenger said that subjects discussed included not only an eventual MMM/PSM/OPR alliance, but also a common program for Rodrigues, an MMM/PSM presence there, an OPR presence in Mauritius during the electoral campaign and eventually an MMM/PSM/OPR government.

If the OPR spurns the hand of friendship extended by MMM and PSM, these two parties will have no alternative but to put forward two candidates of their own choice on Rodrigues. However, Mr Berenger is hopeful that an alliance including OPR if possible. The delegates of that party will meet in the coming weeks to examine the proposal by MMM/PSM, both of which are ready to resume discussions with OPR should that prove necessary. Another MMM/PSM delegation will soon go to Rodrigues.

#### Rodriguans Oppose Alliance

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 21 Apr 81 p 4

["Some Rodriguans of Mauritius Oppose MMM/PSM/OPR Alliance"]

[Text] "Rodrigues for the Rodriguans." That is the demand of the local aid committee of the Organization of the Rodriguan People (OPR) at a meeting last Friday, denouncing the MMM/PSM proposal for an alliance in the coming general election. "We decline all alliances for the moment; if there is to be an alliance, it will be only after the elections," Mr Ally Goolam Hussen, principal organizer of the aid committee, insisted forcefully.

Mr Hussen paid a ringing tribute to Mr Serge Clair for the work he has accomplished since 1976. If there are changes among the Rodriguans today, it is thanks to his efforts, Mr Goolam Hussen said. "Nevertheless, it would be unfair to deprive Rodriguans of the right to be represented by two Rodriguans in the Mauritian parliament." Until now, the only candidate has been Serge Clair. "Why doesn't the OPR announce its second candidate? Or have there been behind-the-scenes maneuvers?" Mr Goolam Hussen inquired.

"Both PMSD and PSM have always been in favor of the right of Rodrigues to be represented in parliament by Rodriguans. Why are they now making proposals in the nature of blackmail?" Mr Hussen asked. Rodriguans have always in the past belonged to the PMSD. "Today, there has been quite a significant change; the sensitization campaign directed by Mr Serge Clair has helped Rodriguans achieve some degree of political maturity."



In the event that OPR should refuse any alliance with MMM/PSM, those two parties plan to present two candidates on Rodrigues. Such a decision would favor the election of the two PMSD candidates. "But we do not want to yield the field to PMSD, which, since 1967, has had no concern for the development of Rodrigues or the welfare of Rodriguans," Mr Hossen said. If MMM/PSM insist upon presenting their own candidates, "The Rodriguans on Mauritius, who number about 15,000 would decide to boycott the candidates of those parties in their respective districts."

On the other hand, if there should be an OPR/MMM/PSM alliance, "The Rodriguans on Mauritius would be inclined toward creating another party for Rodriguans just to produce chaos in the district."

Meanwhile, Mr Hossen advocates the establishment of an Island Council, an organization that would greatly promote the development of Rodrigues. The creation of a "Rodriguan Home" to provide hospitality to Rodriguan sojourners on Mauritius is also among Mr Hossen's plans.

9347

CSG: 4400/1207

SUGAR PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO FALL SHORT OF GOAL

Port Louis THE NATION in French 19 Apr 81 p 1

[Article: "The Country Will Not Produce More than 615,000 Tons of Sugar"]

[Text] According to new official estimates, more favorable climatic conditions and dry weather in the coming weeks are the only hopes of the community of sugar cane planters in general, if it wants this year's sugar production to reach at least 615,000 tons. It should be noted that the target aimed at by the Chamber of Agriculture at the beginning of the year was 650,000 tons officially.

An initial estimate made on one hand by the Ministry of Agriculture Extension Service and on the other by the sugar industry following the rainy conditions caused by "Lisa" in our parts, gave precise indications that sugar cane has not been affected as a whole. That is in fact the consensus of opinion coming from these two circles.

The Chamber of Agriculture notes that the heavy rains which fell in the northern region have especially had very beneficial effects on the cane after a long period of drought. These circles feel that there is good hope that the north can make up for a good part of its backwardness in the long run.

On the other hand, a Chamber official explained, certain regions, especially Highlands, FUEL and Rose-Belle, had a superabundance of rain in too short a time. An instructive example: Highlands recorded 11 inches of rain in 48 hours.

Then again, it should be noted that the squalls attained a relatively high velocity in certain places. This, of course, damaged the cane. "Nothing can be calculated at present, but everything will depend on the climatic conditions which will prevail in coming weeks," the spokesman pointed out.

The slackening of the growth provoked by the humid climatic conditions, has caused a certain uneasiness among the community of small planters. In fact, a member of the Mauritius Planters Association executive declared yesterday to THE NATION that the only guarantee of a favorable harvest is a change of climatic conditions.

9480

CSO: 4400/1217

MMM EXPELS HINDU MEMBER FOR 'LACK OF DISCIPLINE'

Port Louis THE NATION in French 28 Apr 81 pp 1,4

[Article: "MMM expels another Hindu"]

[Text] The MMM now has a new expellee from the country's majority community. It is Gady Moonesawmy, one of the principal MMM animators in the Rose-Hill area, who was expelled for "lack of discipline." Moonesawmy, who has a degree in bank management, had, however, himself been an "expeller" several months ago when he presented a vote of censure against Vijay Venkatasamy, an MMM deputy who had sympathized with Vijay Jundoo Singh. It was Moonesawmy who presented a motion demanding Venkatasamy's expulsion to the Rose-Hill/Stanely regional committee. Venkatasamy had resigned in the meantime.

Questioned by THE NATION as to his role in this affair of Venkatasamy's expulsion, Moonesawmy explained that he had been approached by certain MMM leaders to be the "author" of the motion since "susceptibilities of a communal nature" had to be taken care of. Like Venkatasamy, Moonesawmy is of the Hindu religion and of Tamil origin.

And to show to what extent the MMM controls communal affairs in Mauritius, it was Francis Soocrasanien Chadien who presented the motion to expel Moonesawmy. Chadien is himself a former defeated Labor Party candidate!

Moonesawmy declared to THE NATION that the MMM is a party which is dangerous to democracy and liberty in Mauritius. Intellectuals cannot belong to the MMM, Moonesawmy added.

Moonesawmy, who had "militated" before leaving for university studies in India, met Jean Claude de l'Estrac in the airplane which touched down in the Seychelles and brought them back to Mauritius. The contact made, Moonesawmy became active in the Camp Vieux branch. Good friends in the beginning, Moonesawmy and de l'Estrac soon quarreled. Moonesawmy wanted to train the Rose-Hill militants and help the employee trade union in the municipality of Beau Bassin/Rose-Hill.

They fought like cats and dogs for a fairly long time. Moonesawmy received his first blow in 1979 when a disparagement campaign was started against him shortly before the partial election which saw the victory of the labor candidate, Gianduth Gheetoo. The MMM had aligned with Mungroo Choolun, an old pensioner, while the militants of the base had opted for Moonesawmy. The MMM had a smarting defeat in its own field.

But like a good militant, Moonesawmy continued the fight. He gave a hand to the MMM leadership, who wanted to get rid of Venkatasamy.

It was Harish Boodhoo who brought Moonesawmy back to reality. The Rose-Hill militant called for a special meeting to be held at Rose-Hill to debate the alliance while the negotiations were going forward to the Louis XIV style salon in Curepipe. Moonesawmy wanted the Rose-Hill delegates, base activists and sympathizers to attend this meeting. A leader announced very cynically to Moonesawmy that the alliance had been settled and that the leadership was only looking for ratification at the level of the assembly of delegates.

#### Eyes Open

When the question was brought before the assembly of delegates, Moonesawmy saw himself denied access to the room since the Camp Levieux Branch had not previously reached an understanding with the secretariat general. When he was finally admitted, he asked to address the audience.

Like the peasant blacklisted by Zapata, Moonesawmy, who still believed in his duty of "revolutionary and proletarian struggle," was expelled several weeks later. An old militant. Soocramanien Chadien, a member of the Source Branch, demanded and obtained the expulsion of Moonesawmy. Gady Moonesawmy, who attended the Labor Party congress Sunday now has his eyes open. With him the MMM loses still another intellectual and a member from the majority community of the country.

9180

ISO: 4400/1217

## BRIEFS

**POPULATION STATISTICS**--There were 957,203 Mauritians on 30 June 1980, according to the last estimate made by the Central Office of Statistics, which is under the Minister for Economic Planning and Development. This represents an increase of close to 3,000 compared to December 1979 when the population was 954,216. From this it may be deduced that the population has now reached or exceeded 960,000. The female population, which reached 17,417 on 30 June of last year, continues to maintain its numerical lead. In fact the female population was 487,310 on that date compared to a male population of 469,893. In Rodrigues, the population passed the 30,000 mark. While it was 29,623 on 31 December 1979, it reached 30,275 on 30 June 1980, with, as in Mauritius, a female population numerically superior to that of the males: there were 15,663 women in Rodrigues and 14,612 men, or a difference of 1,051. In Agalega, however, the male population is numerically twice as great as the female--250 men and 100 women. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 8 Apr 81 p 1] 9380

**ETHANOL PROJECT**--The government approved the project for producing ethanol in Mauritius. This decision was made during the weekly meeting of the Council of Ministers. In this context a corporation will be set up shortly grouping the interested parties, among others the sugar industry, manufacturers, and large and small planters. The construction of a plant for the production of ethanol will cost 80 million rupees. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 13 Apr 81 p 1] 9380

**MMM CLAIM REFUTED**--The government denied yesterday afternoon an item published in yesterday morning's NOUVEAU MILITANT, according to which the prime minister had ordered the State Security Service (SSS) to conduct an inquiry to record Mauritians' reactions to the possibilities of emigration to the United States. In a communique made official, the Minister of Information called the NOUVEAU MILITANT news (item) totally false and groundless. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 25 Apr 81 p 1] 9380

**PORT UNIONS MERGE**--The Mauritius Marine Authority Employees Union and the Marine Workers' Union have merged. They will henceforth bear the name of Port's Employees Union (PEU). The members met in a special general assembly yesterday afternoon to define their plan of action with respect to the government, in the event of the non-application of the Lefebvre report to the Marine Authority. Jack Bizlall, the new trade union's negotiator, who was surrounded by the leaders, reproached the government for having presented the Code of Civil Procedure Act 1981, which called



the implementation of the Lefebvre report into question again, to the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday. The trade union proposes to send a letter on this subject to the prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, who is also responsible for communications. The trade union also plans to continue its offensive by legal means and is considering organizing a series of public meetings to raise the Mauritian population's consciousness. In the international sphere, the trade union plans to solicit the aid of the International Transport Federation. On the same occasion, Bizlall denounced the hypocrisy of certain delegates for their about-face at the Assembly last Tuesday. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 9 Apr 81 p 1] 9380

CSO: 4400/1217

# REAGAN POLICY FOR SWA IS SCRUTINIZED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[Editorial in column: "Comment"]

[Text]

The secret Washington documents published during the past few days provide for considerable encouragement on the SWA issue, though clearly the obstacles remain great.

The positive aspects are that the Reagan Administration maintains that there is a considerable convergence of US and SA interests in SWA, it wants the Soviet and Cuban influence removed entirely from Southern Africa and it is prepared to stand by what it believes to be right.

What this adds up to is that the Reagan Administration is prepared to create a climate which is conducive enough for the SA Government to consider further negotiation on SWA.

As Chester Crocker put it: "Our objective is to increase the SA Government's confidence..."

The less certain ground though is that the State Department does not regard the removal of the Cubans and East Germans from Angola as absolutely necessary for further progress, though it does regard such a development as desirable, and Pretoria is increasingly taking a stronger stand in rejecting UN Security Council Resolution 435.

It is furthermore unlikely that Pretoria will agree to anything that is totally unacceptable to the National Assembly in SWA, and there is little doubt at this stage that the DfA would reject the first of the aforementioned points.

Pretoria's policy for the past few years has been consistently to allow the democratic leaders in SWA to determine their own fate.

That does not mean that all is lost.

A key word in the Reagan Administration vocabulary is the need to "broaden" the base of Resolution 435. This in effect means that points previously agreed upon between the various key parties will not be dropped away. On the contrary, they will be consolidated by new points.

What might this mean?

An example would be that instead of the UN alone supervising an election in SWA within the framework of Resolution 435, it will be accompanied by say equal numbers of Contact Group and Frontline states.

And instead of the UN alone policing the borders and monitoring bases, it again will be accompanied by the Contact Group and Frontline States.

And just to make it that more attractive to the SA Government, the Reagan Administration has thrown in the possibility of constitutional guarantees.

The 64 000 dollar question however is whether both the DTA and Swapo will buy such a settlement.

The answer surely is yes if both simultaneously believe that they can win the election hands down.

The game, in the final analysis, is solely about winners and losers.

CSO: 4700/25

NUDO WANTS INDEPENDENCE BY 31 DECEMBER

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Jun 81 p 4

[Text]

**NUDO HAS** demanded independence from South Africa at a date no later than December 31 this year.

This emerged at a press conference called by the party to make public a new policy declaration adopted at a congress held last weekend.

Mr Katuutire Kaura, the party's Publicity Secretary said that he did not feel that independence at the end of this year was unrealistic.

He saw little hope of success for international attempts to find a solution to the country's problems. "If we continue with negotiations with President Reagan, and now President Mitterand of France, it could take another 20 years," he said.

Asked whether he thought the Administrator General Mr Danie Hough, would support

the idea of independence before the date set by Nudo, he said "It's not a question of whether the AG agrees or does not agree, it is a question of whether the people of Namibia want it. The AG is here to see to it that the aspirations of the people of Namibia are fulfilled."

Mr Kaura explained that the new policy declaration basically set out the Nudo position on various issues and was an attempt to show how it perceives itself as a nationalist organisation.

The following policies are laid down in the policy document that was released:

- That Nudo reaffirms its position as a liberation movement, and its total commitment to the eradication of apartheid, tribalism and any form of discrimination based on race, colour, sex or national origin.

- That Nudo would continue to fight residual apartheid still

in existence in Namibia and perpetrated by myopic egotistical leaders of certain political parties in the country.

- That the UN has disqualified itself as a supervisor of fair and free elections.

- That Nudo expresses its total opposition to the indiscriminate killing of people by Swapo under the guise of liberation.

- That the party re-emphasises its complete opposition to Aftur's continued denigration of the Black and Brown man and that it will never return to the days of "baas en kaffir".

- That it would continue to buttress the policy of the DTA.

- That it appeals to the National Assembly and the Ministers' Council to implement a minimum wage of R106 a month immediately.

CSO: 4700

# COLOR BAR TO ARMS PURCHASES IS LIFTED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Jun 81 p 3

[Text]

**WINDHOEK:** Restrictions on the possession of firearms based on colour had become untenable in SWA, the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said in the National Assembly yesterday.

"Existing legislation requires special permission from the Administrator-General for firearm licences to be issued to people other than Whites," he said.

Mr Mudge was introducing the second reading debate on the Arms and Ammunition Amendment Bill which seeks to remove colour discrimination in the issuing of arms and ammunition licences.

"The Arms and Ammunition Act stipulates that trading licences for arms and ammunition may be issued only to Whites or companies controlled by Whites."

A Non-White was employed in an executive position.

"Such measures can no longer be tolerated in SWA," Mr Mudge said he had every confidence in the Police to see to it that licences were not issued to people who, for various reasons, were unqualified to own firearms.

"There are too many people in the world carrying firearms, who should never have been allowed in the first instance to own guns," he said.

A member of the main Opposition party, Mr Percy Niehaus, of Auktur, supported the Bill in principle.

"Mr Mudge justly remarked that this type of discrimination no longer belonged on the statutes of the new SWA," Mr Niehaus said.

"But the important aspect is the control exercised over the issuing of firearms licences.

"Injudicious action in the issuing of licences could erode the confidence of Whites, especially in the internal security situation," Mr Niehaus said.

An Owambo delegate of the majority DTA, Mr Gabriel Nighulivwa, said the proposed measure was merely aimed at dropping the discriminatory aspects of the Arms and Ammunition Act.

"This does not mean that firearms will be handed out freely, but only to people who are competent to own firearms regardless of colour."

SWA found itself in a war situation in which the civilian population, especially in the border areas, was being intimidated by armed insurgents.

Although many of those people were conversant in the use of firearms, the present Act left them defenceless against armed terrorists, Mr Nighulivwa said.

The representative of the HNP, Mr Sarel Becker, opposed the Bill which, he said, was being introduced prematurely.

There were no guarantees that effective control would be exercised at all times. "We should wait until we know where we are going.

"I have the fullest confidence in our present Police force, but another Police force may come in its place."

The results could well be that Swapo would be able to buy its firearms in Windhoek, instead of obtaining its weaponry through a troublesome route.

Mr Becker said the mandate of the League of Nations specifically precluded the selling of firearms and liquor to the indigenous population of SWA.

"This is meant to protect them."

If the Bill went through, the confidence of Whites in the Territory would be eroded further, Mr Becker said.

Revolving to the second-



reading debate, Mr Mudge said the sole purpose of the proposed measure was to abolish discrimination.

The implementation and practical application of the Bill could be debated at a later stage.

"Otherwise the impression may be created that because we are removing the discriminatory aspects, the law should be forced into more stringent terms -- and there exists enough distrust in this land," Mr Mudge said.

The Bill was read a second time and the debate adjourned.

-- Sage

CSO: 4700

MINING REPRESENTATIVE VIEWS 1980'S

Windhoek REPUBLIKETIN in English 27 May 81 pp 13, 15

[Text] YOU have given me quite a tall order asking me to take a look at the medium term future of the biggest and most important sector in the economy of this emerging state. The time-span of this look ahead — the nineteen eighties — will undoubtedly embrace the transition of this country from a mandated territory to a fully independent national state. The method of transition, the speed and style of its accomplishment, and the consequences that will follow independence — in political, economic and social terms — these are matters that are fraught with uncertainty. They will have a direct bearing on future industrial development, so I am going to have a tough time giving you a picture of what lies ahead.

One thing is certain: it's going to be a fascinating ride; quite a lot of bumps and grinds, I'd say, but the scenery will be terrific.

The first thing we must do is to paint a broad picture of the economy as a whole, to give you some perspective of the sector which you have broadly labelled industrial. The words "Industrial Development" include a host of things: I take the words to mean economic activity from both the Primary sector of the economy — such as Mining — as well as the Secondary sector, such as Manufacturing and Construction.

Mining activities account for approximately half of Namibia's R1.2 billion Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but

the mines employ less than 8 percent of the labour force.

Agriculture on the other hand, employs more than 30 percent of the labour force but produces only about 15 percent of the GDP. 90 percent of commercial agriculture in Namibia is centred around cattle and karakul, so this will give you some idea of the imbalance in this sector. These imbalances are a feature that we find constantly cropping up, and they bedevil the economy.

While we are looking at figures of this kind, consider this disturbing one: of the whole white labour force in Namibia — the economically active whites — about 50 percent are in the civil service!

I have not been able to ascertain whether that 50 percent includes South African civil servants seconded to Namibia, but the figure is so enormous that I must assume that it does.

The high cost of transport, power and water has historically hindered economic development in this country. But here have been some really ambitious investments in recent years to improve the economic infrastructure and I think South Africa, which has put up the initiative and the money for virtually all of these benefits, deserves full credit for doing so because this economic infrastructure is now well developed and is capable of supporting much expansion in the future.

Namibia is one of only 20 states in Africa which have

enjoyed economic growth since 1974 — the remaining 13 African states have all gone into economic decline.

Namibia can be proud of the fact that its income per capita of the population, based on its Gross Domestic Product, is the 2nd highest in Africa south the Sahara.

Here are the figures for 1975: this is per capita GDP at current prices in US dollar terms

South Africa	R1 388 per annum
Namibia	1 055
Zambia	454
Nigeria	250
Nigeria	250 +
Kenya	207 +
Tanzania	148 +
Zaire	146 +

(+ 1974 figures)

The substantial figure of per capita income for the people of this country is a result, of course, of having such a small population — less than a million people.

And to keep this point in perspective, one should remember that Namibia's GDP is relatively small — it is a mere 2.7 percent of the size of the GDP of South Africa. So we are living next door to an economic giant, in the African context.

Looking ahead, what are the prospects for 'Industrial Development'? The economy of Namibia is very highly export oriented. Its major products are minerals and metals all of which are exported: diamonds, copper, lead, zinc, and less importantly, tin, vanadium,

wolfram, lithium, salt and phosphates, tantalite, manganese, molybdenum, silver and certain semi-precious stones. The most important newcomer is uranium and it won't be too long, I believe, before Rossing will join the ranks of the top taxpayers. CDM is alone in having this distinction at

present — it paid about 40 percent of all direct taxes collected in the whole country in 1980, and paid roughly 97 percent of all taxes collected from the whole mining industry. It will be a fine thing for the country when this imbalance is corrected.

On the agricultural side this country's products are also export-oriented: karakul pelts and beef. One day when the fishing industry recovers, fishing will again be mainly an export-oriented activity. Whether that recovery will take place in the nineteen eighties is debatable.

Now this export orientation of the economy may be terrific for earning foreign exchange, but it does make the country very vulnerable to any setbacks that occur in international economic cycles. One can see this imbalance in action right now, where copper and base metal prices are depressed, and there are definite trends of weakness in the demand for diamonds. The uranium market is also depressed. The temporary collapse of the karakul market is another example of our dependence on foreign markets — directly due to a downturn in economic conditions in Western Germany. These setbacks will have continuing effects on our revenues and on the buoyancy of our economy, so it is a worrisome trend.

Another worrisome feature relates to food production. With the exception only of meat and fish, Namibia is not self-sufficient in anything. We can't grow enough vegetables to feed our own population. Fresh and processed foods have to be imported, along with consumer semi-durables and durables and virtually all

manufactured goods, light and heavy. All of this means quite simply, that our economy is not self-sufficient. So one of our tasks for the current decade is to create an economic climate which will encourage new investment and new activity in these fields. And it is no earthly good thinking that we can do it all without foreign investment and capital from outside. We are a developing country, short of skills and financial resources, and we must therefore create a climate to attract foreign development capital. The country will have to be a capital importer for many years to come, because locally generated funds, while possibly meeting the needs of the private non-mining sector, will in no way be adequate for the public sector's requirements, if these are maintained at the same level as in the past. Although Namibia's infrastructure, overall, is superior so that of most countries in Africa, it is unbalanced as between regions. Much expansion of the infrastructure, especially of water supplies, will still be necessary.

Our mineral resources are by no means fully explored. One day when the recessionary trend of business cycles comes to an end in America and Europe, the demand for base metals and other minerals from Namibia will pick up again, and we must be ready to take advantage of it.

As it is, exploration activities are being carried out in Namibia by various organisations, but I venture to say none on a scale that can compare with the contribution of CDM and its associated companies. We are putting our money on the line in a very substantial way.

The tempo and scope of our prospecting activities has reached record levels. As evidence of its continued faith in the future of Namibia, CDM and associated companies are spending R27 million on prospecting in 1981. Over the previous three years the total prospecting

expenditure was R31 million.

The objects include a major search for further diamond reserves in the area south of the present workings and along the Orange River, as well as northwards along the Atlantic coast in Diamond Areas No 1 and 2. Outside the diamond areas, CDM Prospecting (Pty) Ltd is conducting a diamond survey of the whole country north of the Tropic of Capricorn. In the coastal waters, CDM's Marine Division has three vessels costing R4.6 million engaged in reconnaissance prospecting.

Elsewhere in the country CDM, jointly with Anglo American Corporation, is searching for base metals and other minerals over an area of about 28 000 square kilometres, including the eastern part of Diamond Area No. 1.

CDM is also conducting a five-year geological and economic mineral survey at a cost of R3 million for the benefit of the nation. It covers some 100 000 square kilometres in lesser known parts of the country, which are not considered prime prospecting areas, because of the nature of the surface geology and the expense involved. As the results become known, they are being put on open file at the offices of the Geological Survey Department, in order to encourage further prospecting and mining. This survey has already revealed encouraging signs of coal of power-station quality in the

Aranos area. However, much drilling remains to be done to ascertain whether the deposit will be economically viable.

If the Aranos coal deposit does prove viable, you can imagine what an important effect it will have on future industrial development, for the country to have a coal fired power station independent of Ruacana. Although we have our own uranium, the cost of establishing a nuclear power station is so gigantic as to put it beyond our means for all practical purposes.

In order to attract

development capital from outside sources, there has to be political stability and peace. Nothing will be achieved without confidence in the country and in its future.

What future? This is the moment when I need my crystal ball. If we were all sitting in this room in 1991, what kind of political system do you think we would have? So much relating to Industrial Development depends on that answer.

There are 2 scenarios for 1991: one, that Namibia will become independent of South Africa, the other — if you can bring yourself to believe it — that there will be no change in Namibia's international situation — what we could call *The Status Quo Ante*.

Let us examine these 2 possibilities.

#### 1. *Namibia a Sovereign Independent Nation State*

This assumes that we will lose our rich uncle who has always given us pocket money and financed our deficits, and our country will be on its own. We will have to compete for foreign aid along with all the other developing countries of the world. We will have to attract investment capital in competition with all the other burgeoning economies in Africa.

The big question is: will we have a private enterprise system in Namibia, or not? And if not, what sort of economic system will we have? I have definite views on this and I say that in my opinion, the private enterprise system will produce a better country, more prosperous, with more development capital flowing in, than with any other system. This seems to be the experience in Southern and Central Africa. The countries that are struggling for economic breath are the ones like Mozambique and Zambia and Zaïre, which favour socialist or Marxist socialist or Marxist doctrines. A good example of the opposite approach is Boputhatswana, where the

principles of private enterprise are alive and well.

President Mangoshe has managed to graft a private enterprise branch onto the tree of nationalist and tribal ideals, and the fruit that is ripening will be enough to fill a great many baskets. That country has a tax system second to none in Southern and Central Africa. It is a brand new tax system quite different to that of South Africa and in the 2 years it has been in operation it has attracted R200 million of new capital investment to Boputhatswana. This includes a new fertilizer factor for AECI and various other new developments. New projects and new job opportunities are the order of the day. They are doing excellent work in helping small businessmen to set up in business.

Boputhatswana has become a net exporter of food, which is almost unique among the newly independent black states. The best example of their thriving economic climate and of the good relationships operating amongst people of different races working together for the national good, can be seen in the story of Mafikeng which has now been incorporated into the state of Boputhatswana. The inhabitants of Mafikeng — almost entirely white and Indian — voted 93 percent in favour of leaving South Africa and going into Boputhatswana when they held a referendum in Mafikeng recently. These people overcame their racial apprehension and they responded almost entirely to the promise inherent in the economic climate that has been created.

We must hope that right here in Namibia something equally dynamic can be created as an impetus to Industrial Development.

#### 2. Next, we come to the *Status Quo Scenario*.

This assumes no change for the time being in the political status of Namibia. If we were making a movie, we could call it *CARRY ON REGARDLESS*. This *status quo*

situation could actually carry on longer than we all imagine and so I would like to examine various ways in which we could make the best of it, and influence changes for the better which would help to smooth the whole process of transition to independence when that day finally comes.

The first point is that there is no reason why we should not strive for dynamic change within the present set-up. Let me be explicit.

This is not South Africa. This is Namibia. The three basic corner stones of South African government policy do not apply here. What are

they? The three basic points of Nationalist policy which the South African Prime Minister describes as non-negotiable, are these:

1. No power sharing with blacks in parliament
2. No integration of residential areas — no doing away with Group Areas.
3. No integrated schools and no single education system for all citizens.

We have an enormous advantage — these three basic policies do not apply in Namibia. I will not waste time arguing about the third one, which I know is controversial. Segregated schools are a big feature of the second tier education system in Namibia. But at national level, the state has embarked on schools open to all races and my company — CILCO — with its recent donation of R5 million, is giving maximum encouragement to the State to get a move on, to accelerate the policy and to make it a reality.

The interesting thing is that if South Africa followed the example of Namibia and did not have those three basic policies, South Africa would suddenly find itself one of the Western group of nations again, accepted as an ally, qualifying for aid and open support from America itself. South Africa could even be a member of a Western Defence Alliance.

But no — let us shake ourselves back to reality.

In Namibia we do not have that albatross so we have



a tremendous starting advantage. We must build on it in the decade ahead and that will be easier said than done. The most important instruments for change will be human relationships and attitudes. We are only going to reap the benefits of a more enlightened system if — let's face it — if certain sections of the population stop living in the past. I do not have to tell you that there are times when the situation looks hopeless. But we must press ahead in all spheres and all levels to change those outmoded attitudes because they are perhaps the most important single obstacle to economic progress in the decade ahead. Outmoded attitudes on the part of whites in this country could hinder the development of skills and training, they

could create barriers to prevent promotion and advancement for those who deserve it, and generally they could be used to maintain privilege and position by people who do not deserve it. These attitudes and practices have to be cut out, root and branch.

Leadership in this rooting out process must come from public figures, in politics, in government, in commerce and industry and in all levels of public life.

One of the best vehicles for helping the country to adapt to change will be television, to which urban Windhoekers of all races will be able to tune in (I am told) from the beginning of next month. In South Africa, even under SABC control which is heavily criticised, the television service has had a very beneficial influence on prejudiced white people in this process of adjustment to change. For example, South Africans have seen a TV series where a white detective reports to a black police superior who is a good guy, and a month or two ago in South Africa the SA Police rescinded the order which previously authorised white constables to give orders to their superior officers, if the superiors were black. TV could have the same beneficial

effect for integrating society here in Namibia and we can expect it to be a great medium for helping people to get used to the idea of change.

Those of us who are actively involved in the private enterprise system should increase our efforts to draw attention to examples of discrimination and unfair practice in our economic and social system, and in this way we will be striving for a freer society, more humane, more just and more in keeping with our new found freedom from the laws of the past.

Whether we achieve independence as a nation or not in the 1980's, there are three elements in our national life relating to industrial development that we should look at with a view to effecting improvements. They are:

1. Education and training
2. Industrial relations
3. The distribution of wealth

If we could make improvements in these three fields we would probably stand a much better chance of surviving independence as a free market country and in turn of achieving economic and political stability, with all the consequent advantages.

1. The first field that we must look at involves education and training. The supply of skilled and educated people will be one of the constraints of Industrial Development in the eighties. The supply of labour itself is not a constraint, but the structure of the work force with respect to skills certainly is. So is the creation of sufficient job opportunities to meet the demands of the growing population. The very great differences between the skills structure of the economically active labour force, and of the labour required (even now let alone in the future) is probably the country's most crucial consideration for the immediate future. Namibia ideally needs about 600 new professionally qualified people plus about 2 500 more skilled workers each year, to serve the growing needs of this economy. And I ask you,

where on earth are they coming from? In Owambo and Kavango, for instance, I hear that the number of matriculants produced last year was less than 60. In the whole of Namibia, the number of matriculants of all races produced last year was only 1048. Of these, 818 were white, and 230 were black and brown. These are the most distressing figures I have heard since I arrived in this country.

The need for training and education is very great and very urgent. And yet the educational resources of the country, overall, are not at full stretch. The white teachers training colleges are not fully utilised, yet the urgent demand for better qualified teachers amongst the black and coloured communities has never been greater. The quality of education offered is not the same for all racial groups. There are serious shortcomings in education for certain people in certain regions. Without question, a system of sharing educational resources has got to be worked out at National level. The country cannot afford the present set-up, and in any event, this will be one of the first things to be changed when the country becomes independent. If we were sensible, we would get ahead and make some changes now.

You may say that this is a question which falls outside a review of Industrial Development in the eighties, but believe me, it is not. Unless we have the people to run our businesses, competent educated people with the skills to advance right into top management, the economy of the nation will grind to a halt and the desire for Industrial Development will be academic. There is no more serious question on the order paper affecting the future potential of this country, than this question of education and training.

2. The second field we must consider concerns industrial relations.

*Economic progress and prosperity can be easily punctured without a sound workable system of industrial*



relations, permitting collective bargaining by the workers and regulating the relationships between management and labour. One sometimes gets the impression that certain sections of the commercial and industrial community are blissfully ignorant of the implications. May we commend to all members of the private sector the adoption of a code of employment principles such as the one published by the Private Sector Foundation here in Windhoek last week. Few individual firms or companies might claim to be perfect at this stage, but it would be reassuring to know that they all understood the principles and were prepared to commit themselves to to commit themselves to work towards fulfilling them, if necessary over a period of time. Let us not forget that the field of collective bargaining and trade unionism is highly specialised. Both management and workers need to realise that special training and experience are needed in the exercise of their duties and all through the piece they will have to be mindful of the great responsibilities they bear towards the maintenance of industrial peace.

3. The third element in our national life which deserves our attention concerns the distribution of wealth. Many would regard this as the most pressing problem of the day. It

is bound to be a hot question in a country like Namibia, where we have a racial fruit salad consisting generally of haves and have-nots. If the independence process is going to be a means whereby the people choose their favourite from among a number of alternative political and economic systems, then we had better start polishing up the chrome work of our existing machinery. I am the first to contend that the arbitrary re-distribution of wealth would not solve anything in this country. But,

on the other hand, those who prefer the present economic system must show that it is capable of producing a fair dispensation based on Christian values, where wealth is within the reach of everyone who has the will to aspire to it. That is the golden ingredient of private enterprise. It cannot begin to work its magic unless every individual has equal opportunity. Deeds are wanted, not words. The people will want to see that the resources of the State are being shared more evenly

between the different sectors of the community. There may have to be a touch of Robin Hood about this — legitimate of course — robbing the rich and giving to the poor. Like taking the educational resources of the country and sharing them amongst all the people, as we said earlier.

Let us demonstrate within our present economic system which we value so highly, that we are flexible enough to do a little re-distributing of wealth ourselves, without waiting for independence.

I think the eighties are going to be very eventful in Namibia and full of challenge. Namibia has the world's biggest diamond mine — CDM. It has the world's biggest uranium mine — Rossing. And at the present time it has the world's biggest bunch of political prognosticators speculating about the future. May it all turn out well. I congratulate the Namibian Chamber of Commerce and Industry on the meaningful role it is playing in the development of our economy and I wish your Chamber a bright and illustrious future.

# HOSPITAL IS OPENED IN ARANDIS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Jul 81 p 9

[Article by Mbatjima Ngavirue]

[Text]

**THE NEW R700 000 Arandis Hospital** was yesterday officially opened by Mr R S Walker, Chairman of Rössing Uranium Limited at a ceremony in Arandis.

The ultra-modern 41 bed hospital will provide basic hospital services for residents of Arandis, the town built by Rössing to house its employees.

The new hospital has an operating theatre capable of handling most emergency operations, an X-ray section and a dental surgery. The medical wards include a male and female ward, childrens ward, maternity ward, isolation ward, and intensive care units.

The medical facility was built by Rössing in partnership with the Central Government, with Rössing providing the greater part of the total budget, R600 000.

As Arandis falls within Damaraland it will be administered by the Damaraland Government.

Before being declared open the hospital was formally handed over to Mr G Uiseb, Minister for Health in the Damara Government, by Mr C Gibson, chief executive of Rössing in SWA.

Mr Gibson said that the opening marked "the successful end of one chapter in co-operation between Government and industry and, hopefully, the beginning of another."

The next stage of co-operation would be where "the Damaraland Government would operate the hospital but Rössing would continue to assist by providing the services of doctors and specialists, of a radiographer, pharmacist and a dentist," he said.

Several members of the Damara Government who were invited to the opening were unable to attend because poor weather at Xhottas prevented their plane from taking off.

Mr G Uiseb representing the Executive Council for Damaraland said that it was important that Arandis should have a hospital and also stressed that although the hospital has been given to the Damara Government to administer, "this does not mean that it will only be used by Damaras but by all residents of the town."

The Chairman of Rössing, Mr Walker, who had flown out specially from London to unveil the plaque, said "The extended medical services which the Government of Damaraland have provided and the hospital which Rössing has built, together, provide a much-needed service to the people of Arandis."

The Superintendent of the new hospital is Dr Sam Heita, a Black Namibian, employed by Rössing. Dr Heita will be assisted by one other fulltime doctor and a nursing staff of 37. Outside specialists will consult at the hospital for two days every month.

BRIEFS

**BORDER NEWS**--The supreme military commander, Major General Charles Lloyd, made the following release on Thursday: Four black men were killed last weekend and a woman and her children abducted when Swapo insurgents blew up a shop northeast of Eunda. Three charges were used and the shop was seriously damaged, Major General Lloyd said. He added that the insurgents left anti-personnel mines at the scene. Follow up action was taken immediately. A member of the community at Etomba in the central area of the Ovambo-speaking region lost two head of cattle when they detonated a landmine. MPLA forces on the Angola side, 70 km east of Rundu, he said, violated the border when they fired six rounds at a South African soldier who drew water at a river on the South West African side. The soldier was not injured. In the Kamanjab area, he said, a black woman was injured on the farm Aurib when a handgrenade exploded in a hut, the floor of which she was busy sweeping. Major General Lloyd said it was suspected that the handgrenade was left by insurgents in the hut during last October's incursion. A further 7 insurgents were shot by his forces in separate skirmishes in the operational area, he said. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 May 81 p 7]

**BOMBING RAID**--A large group of insurgents struck in the small hours of the morning at the settlement of Mr Gabriel Katima, Chairman of the Ovamboland Legislative Council, and the man who last week hosted a big DTA rally. The bombardment which occurred in the Etale area where Mr Katima lives, was particularly heavy. Mortar bombs of the type 82mm shrieked down on the settlement. The attackers also used RPG-7 rockets and automatic assault rifles. Mr Katima and his constables was killed. The guerrillas withdrew and early on Thursday morning Defense Force units launched a follow-up operation. They followed the tracks of the attackers right to the Angola border. Blood spots were seen while following the footprints, which seem to indicate that one or more of the guerrillas were wounded. In Windhoek Army Headquarters announced the death of Rifleman TR le roux, a soldier of Phalaborwa in the Transvaal. He was killed in a skirmish with insurgents. In the same skirmish a Swapo guerrilla was also killed. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 30 May 81 p 3]

**RESIDUAL APARTHEID**--The Nudo Secretary for Publicity, Mr Katuutire Kaura, yesterday again bitterly attacked what he called vestiges of apartheid in the country. Speaking at a Nudo press conference, he said that "residual apartheid" was perpetuated by those particular organizations in this country that undermine the efforts of the DTA. As examples of remaining apartheid he gave certain restaurants,

the swimming pools, and the College of Education. Mr Kaura said he thought the DTA could do something about the problem but added that as a realist he was aware of the fact that they have Akrur "which is fighting tooth and nail to maintain these exclusive institutions." He warned that "if there are people who deliberately continue to undermine whatever efforts are made genuinely by people of this country to bring about a peaceful solution then we might be forced to resort to other tactics. "We can only talk up to a certain point and when change cannot come, then the ultimate solution becomes a resort to force. But we haven't yet come to that point, we will cross that bridge when we come to it, but what I am saying is that time is running out," continued Mr Kaura. "That does not mean," he said "that we will resort to terrorist tactics. That cannot be excused. That is why Nudo has not yet resorted to such action because it has complete confidence in the people of this country to bring about peaceful change. We are still committed to peaceful change." [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Jun 81 p 6]

CSO: 4700/25

# ENRICHMENT OF COLA NUT MERCHANTS CONSIDERED 'UNJUSTIFIED'

Dakar AFRICA in French May 81 pp 31-33

[Article by Joel Decupper: "The Cola Nut Billionaires, or Unjustified Enrichment"]

[Text] It is not a matter of corruption; these are operations within the law and therefore legitimate, avowable. And yet, they are scandalous in technique and dangerous to society. They create a class that is too powerful for our infrastructures and especially, without any counterpart in our traditions. Europe and America are able to protect themselves from the trusts. In Africa, billions in the hands of a few men constitute a threat whose consequences one dares not predict.

The recovery task that Abdou Diouf embarked upon when he was prime minister and is now continuing involves all fields, some less spectacular than others. All Senegalese appreciate his "democratic opening" and many have applauded that which we called the "peanut revolution" (AFRICA, No 125). It is mainly the professionals that know of the rehabilitation begun in commerce and while a great deal remains to be done in that sector, the results registered so far are significant. That is the case, for example, of the cola nut trade whose past situation we shall review, while presenting the reform. It is an important sector of trade inasmuch as cola nut imports from the Ivory Coast amounted to 1 billion CFA francs in 1970, which sum increases ten times at the retail level. Such volume could not fail to attract the attention of foreign trade officials, who deplored the fact that the business should be entirely in the hands of foreigners, either Ivorians or Malians.

## Praiseworthy Intentions

Anxious to bring Senegalese into the trade, the Commerce Directorate, headed by Becaye Sene at the time, contacted Ivorian authorities in order to normalize the movement of the commodity between the Ivory Coast and Senegal. Under the aegis of the highest authorities in those two countries, two export-import structures were designed in 1974, aimed at rationalizing this anarchic trade.

Unfortunately, while their intentions may have been praiseworthy, the application was less so. In the Ivory Coast, CISEWORD (expansion unknown), an ad hoc organization, took over the different shipping classification operations on behalf of Ivorian exporters. In Senegal, SENACIGRO (expansion unknown), which in principle was made up of Senegalese businessmen, traditional importers and Ivorian exporters, was set up as an exclusive importer, thereby instituting a single interlocutor in order to "arrive at better control of distribution circuits and prices." These were the words of the then deputy director of Senegalese foreign trade, who added,



"A monopoly over imports, yes, but not over distribution. Actually, the traditional circuits controlled by Malians and Ivorians continue to exist alongside new circuits tending to involve approved Senegalese businessmen."

Actually, Ivorian importers never joined SENACIGRO and the traditional importers (SIDICO [expansion unknown]) were allotted 10 percent of the capital and a temporary seat on the board of directors. "No Senegalese among the some 100 working in the cola nut sector for several decades was approached about being part of the company," stated the September 1977 edition of POLITICIEN, a statement that has not been denied.

#### Surprising Application

Consequently, 90 percent of SENACIGRO's capital was divided up among Amadou Ka, who thereby made a noted entry into the business world, SOGEC [expansion unknown] (capital of 5 million), a company belonging to Ka that had just been set up, Sogui Diouf, a licensed merchant who had long been active in the Sudan, SIME [expansion unknown], a small company with capital of 2 million CFA francs, headed by the late Alassa-Diaga Diop, half-brother of Becaye Sene, SODAK [expansion unknown], a little known company with capital of 500,000 CFA francs, SOSECOTRAM [expansion unknown], with capital of 10 million and 10 shareholders, most of them retired government employees and a certain Paul Boismond, and Adama Diallo. It should be noted that the two major shareholders in SIDICO, which was supposed to represent traditional importers, were Amadou Ka and Sogui Diouf.

As for the "new circuits tending to involve Senegalese businessmen," they were never again heard of. Actually, having obtained its monopoly, SENACIGRO very quickly proceeded, at little expense, to grant traditional importers the import authorizations it requested from the Foreign Trade Directorate. As a result, on the occasion of an interview with L. Fadiga, vice president of the Chamber of Commerce of the Ivory Coast and president of GISEWORO, LE MONITEUR AFRICAIN wrote the following in its 19 September 1974 issue: "Ivorians would like to have some information about what appears to them to be a confusion between the interests of SENACIGRO, a private company, and the prerogatives of the Foreign Trade Directorate."

President Fadiga said in the course of the interview that "we have learned from Ivorian exporters that they paid, in addition to the regular charges set by the government in Senegal, amounting to 1,090 francs per basket of cola nuts, fees to SENACIGRO officials amounting to 3,000 francs per basket."

#### Billions for Some

In other words, the rationalization of the cola nut circuit organized by Becaye Sene and scrupulously applied by his successor, Pierre Kama, amounted to enabling a handful of Senegalese -- effortlessly and without any risk (SENACIGRO's capital amounted to 15 million) -- to earn considerable sums. It is not easy to evaluate those sums in the absence of reliable official statistics.

For example, the figures for 1975 do not exist and have led to estimates (!). Furthermore, beginning in 1975, one can note a substantial drop in imports that in no way corresponds to a reduction in Ivorian production or exports. As for the Foreign Trade files for the period, they seem to have disappeared! We

therefore refer to the statements made by the deputy director of foreign trade, who in 1974 estimated Senegal's annual cola nut imports at 17,500 tons -- that is, 200,000 baskets by boat and 150,000 by rail (via Mali). These figures are corroborated by the figures of the vice president of the Ivorian Chamber of Commerce, who at the same time estimated the tonnage exported to Senegal to be between 18,000 and 21,000 tons. If one takes the lowest figure, 17,500 tons or 350,000 baskets, SENACIGRO received on the average 1 billion CFA francs yearly in fees (and not from taxes, as many believed, the confusion being understandable). In other words, from mid 1974 to the end of 1978, the date on which its monopoly came to an end, SENACIGRO took in some 4.5 billion CFA francs. Even if an analysis should reveal the figure to be inaccurate and if it should have to be reduced by 20 or even 30 percent (which is not likely, inasmuch as SENACIGRO's fee rose from 3,000 to 4,000 and finally 5,000 francs per basket), the fact remains that a few individuals received, in an entirely legal manner, in under 5 years, because of a mere administrative decision and under a socialist system, the sum of several billion francs! It should be noted that the dividends paid to the shareholders never amounted to more than a few million. It would be interesting to learn whether the government received much more in the way of taxes on income from industrial or commercial activities.

#### Intervention of Abdou

The excuse of an administrative error hastily made and discreetly continued cannot be accepted because in its 9 September 1977 issue, with its characteristic style, LE POLITICIEN courageously denounced "the scandal" in its headline "Buttered cola nuts for the glutton's friends!" It was not until Abdou Diouf, reinstated as prime minister, set up his own government that an end was put to the surprising privilege of a transaction in which SENACIGRO officials received three times more money than the government itself!

There followed a period of transition in which it was enough to file an authorization request with the Foreign Trade Directorate to import cola nuts. The authorizations were granted with a great deal of capriciousness and the *dioulas*, the traditional specialists on the market, had difficulty obtaining them, while nonprofessionals, even dandies, were in a position to negotiate with their quotas for the payment of 1,000 francs per basket. When Sidi Lamine Diop became minister of commerce, an end was put to this anarchic period.

On 29 May 1980, the minister instituted the requirement that merchants wishing to import cola nuts would have to be set up as a company with a minimum capital of 15 million CFA francs, at least 65 percent of which had to be held by nationals, and they had to give evidence of suitable facilities and pledge to reinvest part of the profits in the industry. Since that time, five companies have been approved: SENACIGRO, obviously, over which Amadou Ka has strengthened his control by buying back the SOSECOTRAM shares, SECOFREL [expansion unknown], which has 28 shareholders, SOSIECO [expansion unknown], with 57 shareholders, SOSECOLA [expansion unknown], with 26 shareholders, and COSEPRA [expansion unknown], with 30. The shareholders are mainly Senegalese, but Ivorian and Malian as well.

#### Marked Improvement

The five companies have set up a consortium of importance with five partners. Quotas are divided up every month on the basis of a sharply increasing price that

has gone from 2,500 to 10,000 francs per basket, which allows the government to take in 1,850 francs in tariffs and 4,750 francs in domestic taxes, a total of 6,600 francs per basket compared with the 1,090 francs once received.

The consortium receives a gross profit of 5,000 francs per basket on the average, of which 1,000 francs are paid into a frozen account that goes into an investment fund whose proceeds will be used to buy industrial shares in proportion to the share of the five partners. Another 1,000 francs ensure the operation of the consortium and in particular, finance the fight against fraud. Some 40 persons are involved in this surveillance operation, organize marketing and ensure the distribution of the cola nuts. The remaining 3,000 francs are divided up among the five companies at a rate of 600 francs per basket per company.

As one can see, whether it be a matter of government receipts, the participation of Senegalese, the fight against fraud waged by those involved or the distribution of profit, the improvement appears obvious, theoretically at least. Applications for approval have been filed, however, and await the favorable decision of Foreign Trade.

#### Social Threat

Some persons will believe that this reorganization of the cola nut trade by Abdou Diouf and his government is secondary and that it perhaps did not deserve all the attention we are granting it here. Naturally, many other sectors should be or are being reorganized and needed our attention also. We shall come back to them. But the profits derived from cola nuts by some private parties demanded vigilant attention, not because they were getting rich but because gaining wealth in an immoral fashion is a social threat. It should be pointed out that these billions which a small group derived from imports are not the fruit of long, hard work, as is the case with certain economic successes throughout the world. Our lucky beneficiaries and their partners or allies have no particular qualification. Not one can boast of a technical background justifying the profits made. Nor can they boast of professional success that would be an achievement and a reason for pride for the community, as is the case for a number of Senegalese who, in different sectors, arouse admiration for their efforts, their energy and their seriousness.

#### War Treasury?

From this standpoint, their enrichment is in no way positive for society. In fact, the money thus acquired does not result from a stroke of luck or an accident, but rather, from a determination that has now become systematic -- for it is found in other sectors: "tangible products," insurance -- to use the political or administrative weight of their relations.

Consequently, the billions amassed are no longer simply profits. They could be considered as a "war treasury" whose political weight one can imagine in a country where "political policies" traditionally call upon money. We do not know whether this determination has been manifested politically, but our inquiries have enabled us to verify that it was developing on the economic level. A look at the Senegalese companies set up since the granting of the cola nut monopoly to SENACIGRO has revealed the establishment of what could turn out to be a veritable economic



pressure group involving nearly 60 companies — whose size varies, it is true, but whose activities take place in the majority of the sectors of the Senegalese economy, whether it be a question of agriculture, fishing, commerce, industry, tourism or transport.

For example, Amadou Ka and his family are majority or minority shareholders in the following companies: SOGEC, the CCIA [expansion unknown], SOSEFRUL [expansion unknown], the SNCA [expansion unknown], Golden Baobab, SIAEX [expansion unknown], the ESM [Senegalese Furniture Enterprise], SAPEM [expansion unknown], Agri-Afric [presumably African Agricultural Company], SIPAEMA [Industrial Equipment Manufacturing Company], SIDICO, SONITRA [International Trading and Transit Company], SOPAC [expansion unknown], NOCISEN [expansion unknown], SENEPESCA [presumably Senegalese Fishing Company], COSIDEX [expansion unknown], CERTIF [expansion unknown], PROCOS [expansion unknown], COSEPRAL [expansion unknown], SONACHAL [expansion unknown], SODIPAL National [expansion unknown], SIGELEC [expansion unknown], Transafrica, ESCO [expansion unknown], Expo International, SAVIMAR [Senegalese Supplies and Handling Company] and SENACIGRO. Sogui Diouf and his family are majority or minority shareholders in the following companies:

SOSEFRUL, the SNCA, the SSEGM [expansion unknown], SAPEM, Agri-Afric, the STP [presumably Public Works Company], SIDICO, NOCISEN, SODIPAL, SIGELEC, the African Chemical Company, SINCOLIT and SENACIGRO. If one adds their friends or allies, by drawing upon the makeup of the capital of the companies mentioned above (see the list of companies), one can see that the Kama family is a shareholder in the following companies:

SICAO [expansion unknown], SAPA [expansion unknown], Golden Baobab, the SDP [expansion unknown], ESBC [expansion unknown], SEBO [expansion unknown], BINTA [expansion unknown], the ESM, SAD [expansion unknown], Transafrica and SONACOS [presumably National Seed Marketing Company].

Amsata Diouf is a shareholder in the following companies: SORAM [expansion unknown], Nationale, Afrisen, DAKAR Fishing Company, CODIVIN [expansion unknown], SEMPI [expansion unknown], CISEM [expansion unknown], Senegal Protein, SONASAR [expansion unknown], the Senegalese Cartridge Factory and SOSECA [expansion unknown].

Paul Boismond is a shareholder in the following companies: SOSECOTRAM, Nouveau and Company, SENCO [expansion unknown], the SRH [expansion unknown], Senegal Protein, the ESM, SONEAB [expansion unknown], SONEAC [expansion unknown] and CICC [expansion unknown].

Without exaggerating, we do not believe that such a concentration of companies in so few hands exists anywhere on the African continent or even in the world, with the possible exception of a few South American banana republics! This shows the social influence that can be gained at the expense of the most basic civic-mindedness.

#### Two Kinds of Citizens?

Were there not already two kinds of citizens in Senegal? At the root of all the violent revolutions engendered by history are the demands of the exploited poor

people, unscrupulously bypassed by a coalition of the wealthy, whether this coalition be based on class, caste, nationality or group interests. Africa can spare itself such disturbances. It was said of Africa in 1960 that it had had the good fortune to face independence without any real class problems, without an exaggerated foothold of local bourgeoisies, but what we have here is different.

One can therefore see the importance of the law designed by the old government and taken up again by Abdou Diouf concerning outward signs of illicit enrichment.

Passage of such a law would result in a new meaning for serious work, honesty and civic spirit. Otherwise, civic-mindedness will be thwarted and no longer imitated and the younger generations will undertake to formulate for themselves a practical morality tending toward success at any price.

The panic felt by some with the announcement of this proposed bill is a sign that the chief of state is on the right path. The attitude of every individual before the threats it entails constitutes a prime barometer of morality.

11,464

CSO: 4400/1251



BRIEFS

**SPPF CONGRESS RESCHEDULED--**The third annual congress of the SPPF (Seychellois People's Progressive Front), originally scheduled for 19, 20, 21 June has been rescheduled to 3, 4, 5 July. (Victoria NATION in French 30 May 81 p 1)

CSO: 4719/18

MEDIATION OF NIGERIA-CAMEROON BORDER DISPUTE URGED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jun 81 pp 1, 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

**THE border incident dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon has gone on too long and clearly besoons for a mediator.**

The tension over the situation and the way the matter affects other African states was seen in a heated dialogue involving Nigeria's President Shagari and Guinea's President Sekou Toure towards the end of the ECOWAS summit in Freetown last weekend.

The present stalemate on the entire issue stems from Nigeria's dissatisfaction over the Yaounde government's reply to the former's earlier protest.

Nigeria had protested over the May 16 border incident in which five Nigerian soldiers were killed purportedly by Cameroonian border guards.

President Shagari's message to Cameroonian President Ahmadou Ahidjo a week ago said that the Cameroonian reply "did not cover all the grounds contained in the note sent to Yaounde."

The Cameroonian had expressed regret at the incident in their note.

The Nigerians, on the other hand, are demanding a full apology, compensation for families of the victims and punishment of the "killers."

A mediation move such as that initiated by Togolese President Eyadema over the recent Ghana — Ivory Coast differences is plainly called for.

Someone has to take the task in hand.

## SIERRA LEONE

### BRIEFS

**LIMBAS FORM UNION**--The Limba Community in Kono District is on a registration drive of its members in a bid to organize and promote better understanding among themselves. At the inaugural meeting of the community's newly formed Union called "Ballihanthay," meaning "solidarity for all," the Chairman Mr Abu Bakarr Sesay told the large crowd at the Tankoro Native Administration Court that the reason for establishing the union was to mobilize all Limbas in the country into a peaceful, helpful and recognizable force. He explained that the Union will also dedicate itself to the services of its members and the country and will give full support to and cooperation with Government. He pointed out that the executive of the Union will endeavor to ensure that they achieve improved living conditions. Various other speakers including the Limba Tribal Head, Mr Momoh Seseay and a businessman, Mr Samuel Koroma stressed the need for unity which they said would serve as an incentive to attract Government assistance. The registration figure has so far exceeded the eight thousand. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jun 81 p 4]

**ISLAMIC COUNCIL DELEGATION**--The Interim Chairman of the Islamic Council, Mr SAT Koroma is leading a three-man delegation to the second session of the constituent assembly of the League of Islamic and Arab Peoples currently taking place in Cairo. Other members of the delegation include the Chief Adviser to the Council, Alhaji Sheikh Gibril Sesay and the President of the Muslim Brotherhood, Alhaji MF Koroma. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jun 81 p 4]

CSO: 4700

'THE CITIZEN' COMMENTS ON ISRAELI RAID ON IRAQI REACTOR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jun 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Blast It"]

[Text] WE'VE GOT to hand it to the Israelis. They don't stand any nonsense from their enemies. And they have the guts to carry out raids, however far from their bases, either to rescue hijacked passengers, kill terrorists, or blast a nuclear plant that might be a threat to them.

But whether its attack on a French-built Iraqi nuclear installation was wise, in either a regional or international sense, is doubtful. The Israelis say that if the plant, near Baghdad, had been allowed to come on-stream, it could have manufactured atom bombs for use against the Jewish State.

France, which has no compunction about providing the Iraqis with this potential, claims that only one of two reactors has been wiped out. If this is so, the threat remains.

However, it is just possible — and there have been rumours enough over the years to suggest this possibility — that Israel may already have an atom bomb of its own.

That would deter any country in the Middle East from using a nuclear bomb against Israel, since it would simply be a question of who dropped the first bomb — and if the danger really arose, Israel might have to make a pre-emptive strike with one.

### General war

But even if Israel does not have an atom bomb, we cannot see any of its enemies in the Middle East using the ultimate weapon, since the region is in such an explosive state that an atomic attack could set off a more generalised nuclear war. No country, Iraq included, can accept that possibility with any equanimity.

Thus, while we admire Israel's courage in attacking the Iraqi plant, we ask ourselves whether Israel is not in danger of uniting some

of its Arab enemies against it, whether it has not increased the dangers in the Middle East of growing instability and warfare and whether it has not affronted some of its most important allies.

Certainly the attack on the reactor has sent up an atomic-blastlike mushroom of anti-Israel condemnation — and not even Israel can be sure that the fallout will not be more damaging to the Jewish State than it expected.

CSO: 4700/34



## POSSIBLE CANDIDATES FOR EXECUTIVE PRESIDENT DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 May 81 p 20

[Article by Leon Marshall]

**[Text]** The surprise statement by Mr P W Botha that he is not interested in becoming South Africa's first Executive President has far-reaching implications for the future power line-up in the National Party.

It has seriously upset the calculations of the conservatives in the party who were hoping they could elect Dr Andries Treurnicht Prime Minister if Mr Botha resigned the post to become Executive President.

Since the statement by Mr Botha in a newspaper interview before the election they have been re-thinking their strategy, but it appears they have not yet come up with a solution.

One of their problems is that they are not certain whether Mr Botha's statement means he will be keeping the premiership for himself if a new constitution is passed in terms of which an Executive President has to be elected.

There has already been speculation that if such a constitution is passed, the present Vice-President and chairman of the President's Council, Mr Alwyn Schiebusch, might become the first Executive President.

Mr Schiebusch sacrificed a powerful position in the Cabinet to lead the search for a new constitution, and in political circles there is little doubt that he will be amply rewarded if the President's Council investigation meets with success.

Also, he is known to be held in high esteem by Mr Botha as well as by his other former colleagues in the National Party and the Government.

Apart from the implications for the continuing vertigto-verkrampste struggle in the National Party, Mr Botha's statement seems also to have affected the chances of the other front-ranking contenders for the party leadership, the premiership and the executive presidency.

Apart from Dr Treurnicht there are at least three Ministers who are regarded as being in the running.

They are:

● Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, who came to the fore recently with his election over the heads of senior Cabinet colleagues as one of the three deputy chairmen of the NP in the Transvaal. He has the strong advantage

that he enjoys support from the verligte and the verkrampste sides in the party.

● Dr Gerrit Viljoen, recently appointed Minister of National Education, as former head of the Broederbond and a man of formidable intellect, he is increasingly emerging as a powerful new force in the Government and the National Party.

● Mr Chris Heunis, who as Minister of Internal Affairs is playing a leading role in the quest for a new constitution.

He is Mr Botha's right-hand man in the Cape and is known to be one of his closest confidants.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, appears to have lost ground since his failed bid for the premiership in 1978.

It is not clear yet how Mr Botha's advance notice of not being interested in the executive presidency will affect their respective chances.

But it has brought new factors into play which are certain to focus attention closely on their political showings over the next few months and years as it has already become clear that the Prime Minister intends moving forward faster towards a new constitutional dispensation.

# KOORNHOF REBUTS CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT POLITICS

## Buthelesi on Inkatha Advertisements

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jun 81 p 2

[Text]

### Political Reporter

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelesi has challenged Dr Piet Koornhof to say what was untrue in the advertisements placed in newspapers recently by the Inkatha president calling for a boycott of the Republic Festival.

Addressing a prayer meeting at the Umlazi Stadium, near Durban, at the weekend, Chief Buthelesi also challenged Dr Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to repudiate the reasons for the creation of the Republic set out by the then Prime Minister, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd.

Dr Koornhof reportedly rejected the reasons given by Chief Buthelesi in the ads, saying they were in conflict with the facts and untrue.

"We are busy with an honest attempt to try and solve one of the world's biggest complicated problems in a peaceful, humane and evolutionary way," Dr Koornhof was quoted as saying.

Challenging the Minister to say clearly what was untrue, Chief Buthelesi said: "Before the elections and before the President's Council was set up I might have taken seriously his statement."

The KwaZulu Chief Minister then posed several questions to Dr Koornhof.

● "How can we take seriously what the Minister says when Inkatha gave evidence to the Schlesbusch (Constitutional) Commission suggesting a con-

ference to solve these problems, and when the Prime Minister ignored this and set up a President's Council without blacks in it?"

● "How can the Minister expect us to take him seriously about trying to find a solution when he and the Prime Minister, during the elections, depicted their policies which we here regard as non-negotiable?"

● "How can the Minister talk as he does when he has stated to me and other leaders that he has no intention of abandoning influx control?"

● "How can one honestly talk about finding a solution when the South African Government has shown such reluctance to look for solutions with blacks?"

Chief Buthelesi said Ministers were only willing to discuss issues which were already an accomplished fact.

Explaining why he had placed the ads, Chief Buthelesi said: "We have too many operators in the black political scene, some of whom we see pedalling along with unreal and bandwagon solutions."

As a leader who has a following, I had to bring home to my constituency the fact that we regard this issue as a serious issue and not just a bandwagon issue."

Chief Buthelesi said he might consider apologising for his actions if Dr Koornhof repudiated the foundations for the Republic as set out by Dr Verwoerd.

Dr Koornhof could not be reached for comment yesterday.

## Koornhof Warning on Squatters

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 May 81 p 3

[Text] THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has warned new squatters settling at Crossroads in the Cape Peninsula that this "evil" could not be tolerated and that strong action would in future be taken against them.

In a statement in Pretoria on Friday night, he said that between 200 and 300 new squatters had moved into Crossroads which was a clear breach of the agreement he had concluded with the Crossroads Committee in April 1979.

Dr Koornhof said he had given instructions that the women and children should

return to the homelands.

For humanitarian reasons, I will accommodate the men by having them work in the Peninsula on a contract basis.

Dr Koornhof said the action against the squatters was necessitated because the position of black people legally resident in Crossroads was being endangered in various ways. For instance:

- Their opportunities to offer their labour at a higher wage were being thwarted by those illegally in Crossroads, and
- It also meant that their standard of living did not improve as desired. — Sapa

## 'SOWETAN' Editorial

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 May 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Koornhof Puts His Foot in it Again"]

[Text] WE have long had the suspicion that there was something fishy about Dr Piet Koornhof's so-called "solution" to the Crossroads squatter camp scandal.

After he had ostensibly saved the camp from being bulldozed, Dr Koornhof sang loud and long to the world about his understanding of the problems of blacks.

Elsewhere in this paper, we have another amazing utterance from him which proves that he is amongst those Nationalist leaders who actually make a habit of this kind of blunder.

This time he states: "For humanitarian reasons I will accommodate the men by having them work on the Peninsula on a contract basis."

Dr Koornhof was referring to an alleged influx to the Crossroads complex by more "squatters" without any means of livelihood.

According to him, more of these families have come to Crossroads complex, breaking an agreement with him. As a result he has ordered them to return to their homelands while the men can stay on as "contract labour".

The statement we have quoted is another insensitive kind of blase off-the-cuff remark by a Minister about blacks. To make matters worse, Dr Koornhof is supposed to be an expert in this field. His first mistake is he does not think of people in his work, but of systems.

We know what he means by ordering them to return to their homelands. He did not give the orders only to them, but to others not given to treating blacks tenderly. For him to say he has allowed them to stay on in the Peninsula for humanitarian reasons is about the limit.

Is he seriously boasting about separating a man from his wife? Of breaking up families?

Not only has he done that, but he has added insult to injury. He has consigned these men to bachelorhood without even consulting them.

We are eager to see what kind of cover-up he is going to use when he reads the effect of his staggering remark on us,

the people whose lives he is allegedly managing.

This is another lesson of the kind of mentality that pertains in the Nationalist hierarchy. It also shows that without any form of consultation with black leaders of our choosing, he will forever be putting his foot in his mouth everytime he opens it.

#### Koornhof letter to 'SOWETAN'

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 May 81 p 9

[Text] SIR — I object in the strongest terms to the tenor of your editorial comment on Monday May 25, namely that I have handled the matter of the most recent squatting in Crossroads in an inhumane manner and with a disregard for the problems experienced by the squatters.

In my position I must take the legitimate wishes of all concerned into consideration and not only those of a particular section of a community. I therefore had discussions on a special visit to Cape Town last week with many black people in the Peninsula who represent all shades of opinion. To suggest that I acted rashly is therefore a distortion of the truth.

#### INSINUATION

The same applies to the insinuation that I have no

understanding of the problems of blacks. On the contrary, I have always made it my business to try to understand the problems of blacks and to be very sympathetic, all through my life, therefore also of those with vested rights in the Peninsula who fear that their very livelihood and that of their children is being placed in jeopardy by squatters who willingly offer their labour at rates of remuneration substantially lower than what a settled family man in the Peninsula is prepared to accept.

At the same time, I also understand the problems experienced by the squatters. For that reason I have now permitted the men to remain in the Peninsula, so much so that my officials are at this moment assisting them to find suitable work. Is this inhuman?

Because of the fact that there are between 5000 and 7000 unemployed blacks who are legally in the Peninsula and because of the fact there is a black housing shortage of thousands, it is just not possible to accommodate these men's wives at this stage.

Furthermore, I also fully understand the importance of honouring an agreement reached with black people — in this instance the agreement reached with the Crossroads Committee in 1979.

I am of the opinion that you are insensitive to the importance of honouring an agreement which was made in good faith after protracted consultations and negotiations and which is now being implemented in a spirit of co-operation

and goodwill.

You are actually advocating that I should dishonour an agreement with black people in order to facilitate other black people who have shown a disregard for the interests of black people with vested interests and families to support.

It is unfair to those legally settled blacks and their children to raise them under such conditions — some of them on waiting lists for a home for years.

Your editorial is an attempt to foster discord

and create ill-will and to put me in a bad light in a situation which I am determined to continue handling as humanely as possible.

To me it is a question of what is in the best interest of people, in this case black people, in my work and not as you snidely comment of systems. I have the interests of black people very much close to my heart.

**DR P G J KOORNHOF,**  
**Minister of Co-operation**  
**and Development,**  
**Pretoria.**

CSO: 4700/34



## PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL TO REVIEW GROUP AREAS ACT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 May 81 p 7

[Text] CAPE TOWN — The President's Council decided unanimously yesterday to review the Group Areas Act especially its application to District Six and Pageview.

Former Cabinet Ministers and National Party parliamentarians joined other council members in denouncing aspects of the Act.

But at the end of the proceedings the council also voted unanimously to meet again in plenary session on October 14, which means its report on the matter almost certainly will be too late for Parliament to consider this year.

Unless the council has an extraordinary meeting — which its adjournment resolution did allow for — there seems to be little chance that its unanimity will bring about any movement on District Six and Pageview for another eight or nine months.

At yesterday's meeting, the chairman of the council's Human Relations Committee, Mr Punt Janson, criticised a Press report this week which quoted coloured and Indian councillors as having called for a freeze on further Government activity in District Six while the investigation was underway.

## REVIEW

The chairman of the council's Planning Committee, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, former Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, proposed the motion calling for a review of the Group Areas Act.

"I do not think that there can be argument that circumstances in both the country and the urban areas of Cape Town have changed fundamentally since District Six was proclaimed white," he said.

He called for "cool heads and warm hearts" in dealing with the review of the Group Areas Act.

He felt not enough attention had been given to the emotional attachment of people to District Six and Pageview when the two areas were proclaimed white.

Seconding the motion, Mr Abram Mayel, an Indian member, urged the Government to declare Pageview an area open to all races.

## HINDERING

"I would support this because we will find that our cosmopolitan cities like Cape Town and Jo-

hannesburg are going to require such areas around their central business districts in future."

A Chinese member of the council, Mr K F Winchii, said that in areas of South Africa where there was economic interaction "all South Africans should be allowed to participate."

He said the Group Areas Act was hindering the development of free enterprise and preventing all South Africans from being drawn into the system.

A coloured member, Dr Frank Quint, said that just as the Afrikaner was profoundly affected by the Anglo Boer War when he returned to his farm to find it in ruins, so coloured people who went to work in the morning and returned in the evening to find their homes flattened were affected by the Group Areas Act.

INFLUX CONTROL MEASURES SEEN FAILING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 May 81 p 3

[Article by Clarlene Beltramo]

[Text] Influx control is on the skids despite moves to tighten it up. This is the consensus of a wide range of experts, who point to massive urban migration, squatting and the housing crisis to back their arguments.

Professor David Dewar, director of the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town, says there are currently about 4.5-million black, coloured and Asian squatters in South Africa.

His view is supported by other experts, who warn that the urban migratory flow will not be stemmed, despite influx control, because people will naturally gravitate towards areas where there is work and consequently a better chance of survival, "rather than starve or die in the homelands."

**SQUATTERS**

By 2000 three-quarters of blacks (26-million) will be living in and around urban centres — despite influx control and homeland policies which are trying to squeeze most of these people into 13 percent of South Africa's land area.

Soweto has a current official waiting list of 16 000 families for homes.

According to West Rand Administration

Board figures, at least a quarter of Soweto's inhabitants are lodgers or squatters.

Experts warn that the Government will not be able to fund the R820-million a year needed to wipe out the country's housing backlog.

They have called for more thought to be given to freehold tenure for blacks or more widespread leasehold acceptable to blacks.

**RETHINK**

Linked to this they have suggested the Government rethink its housing policy, which it appears to be doing, and make use of site and service schemes, core housing and the upgrading of squatter areas.

Professor Dewar said if the Government was serious about implementing workable influx control "it should start a massive rural development programme."

## NP PUBLICATION AFFIRMS DETERMINATION TO CARRY OUT POLICIES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 May 81 p 3

[Text]

## Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A National Party plan to convert its "initiatives" into "action" is to be implemented within the next few months, the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha has told "Nat 80's", mouthpiece of the party's federal council.

And in separate articles, the Nationalist mouthpiece said the NP could not allow itself to be handicapped by "racists" within its own ranks at a time when the "politics of reform" was needed.

The Nationalist publication said the Prime Minister had made it clear during an interview that the Government was determined to:

- Realise the constellation of states,
- Ensure that fresh attempts to solve the South West African dispute would succeed,
- Demonstrate to the inhabitants of Southern Africa that there was a "better message" than that of communism;
- Start acting with reference to reports of the President's Council.

Several matters had been referred to the President's Council for investigation and it was hoped that reports on certain issues would be available soon.

The Prime Minister said he believed the President's Council was the mechanism which

would give substance to "a future policy of participatory democracy".

"I visualise a future in which unnecessary legalised discrimination and habit-orientated hurtful discrimination will only be a memory," Mr Botha told the publication.

"I visualise a South Africa organised in a constellation of states in some form of confederation on the basis of no domination of either minorities or majorities over others."

"Nat 80's" said the NP could not allow itself to be handicapped by racists in the party at a time when the politics of reform was needed.

Conceding that the Herstigte Nasionale Party had won ground in the recent elections, the publication said greater support for the HNP would benefit the NP if it meant that "racist" elements had been excluded from the ruling party.

The future role of the NP would be made easier if it had succeeded in "leaving those people behind", the Nationalist publication said in its May issue, distributed as an eight-page supplement to member newspapers of the Perskor and Nasionale Pers groups.

The NP could only be thankful that this "ideologically racist faction" had hived off to the HNP, "Nat 80's" said.

"That racists are present in South Africa is understandable. That these people range themselves increasingly against the NP is the best proof that Mr Botha is being increasingly successful in promoting the basis of the National Party — Christian justice."

Featuring a full-page autographed photograph of Mr Botha, captioned "Thank you", the publication also claimed that the NP's election victory had given a "clear mandate" for its "policy initiatives for purposeful reform".

Admittedly the National Party did get reduced majorities in many constituencies compared to 1977, and even lost some constituencies, but the National Party remains undoubtedly "the strongest political grouping in the South African electorate," the publication said.

Votes which the NP lost to the PFP and the HNP could not be seen as pointing to "ideological change" in the electorate.

"Political observers point out that the PFP kept away from their policy to a large extent and concentrated on propaganda against the high cost of living. At the same time the HNP joined in and tried to bluff voters that the National Party would convert South Africa into another Zimbabwe."

## NGK ISSUES POLICY ON CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 May 81 p 3

[Text] CAPE TOWN — The Broad Moderators of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk says alternative non-military national service on specified religious grounds is worthy of consideration.

But it rejects "political arguments, for example a difference with the ruling party", or even certain ethical grounds, as justifiable reasons for conscientious objection.

It says there is serious doubt whether imprisonment should be imposed on conscientious objectors, because it does not constitute meaningful service for peace and protects the objector from the risk run by non-objectors.

This is the official standpoint of the Broad Moderators, contained in a booklet titled "Gedagteswaardige teen (Dissonansie) (conscientious objections to national service)".

The booklet was issued last year in an effort to provide NGK members with a "religious-ethical perspective with regard to some of the most burning problems" in the debate on alternative service.

The chairman of the moderators, Dr J E Potgieter, makes clear in the foreword that the booklet has not been reviewed by the church's General Synod, but adds it is the Broad Moderators' considered opinion that the contents represent general opinion in the NGK.

After a discussion of the issues involved, the moderators comes to the conclusion that

the possibility of granting permission for alternative service depends on the grounds for refusal to serve.

It says alternative service should not be allowed — "because the grounds for refusal are not acceptable" — in "cases where political arguments are used, for example a difference with the policy of the ruling party, and even ethical arguments, for example the injustice of the existing concern".

However, in cases where religious arguments are used and "these are based on specified Scriptural pronouncements, alternative forms of national service can be worthy of consideration".

In such cases, four factors had to be taken into account:

- The ruling party, as the responsible concern, must retain the initiative in respect of the nature, duration and place of the national service.

- As far as possible, the serviceman's qualifications should be taken into account, and he should be used in an area of training where violence did not play a role.

- Although conscientious or religious objections might prevent a man from taking part in any violence, it would not be ethically responsible on these grounds to protect him unduly or even to remove him entirely from the consequences of the violence, and

- It was "seriously to be doubted" that imprisonment should be imposed, "because inter alia by doing so, no

meaningful service is given with regard to the purpose striven for by the war, namely peace, and (the serviceman) would be totally isolated from the risks faced by other servicemen".

'THE STAR' COMMENTS ON POLICY TOWARD COLORED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Jun 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Dead-End Talk"]

[Text] **T**ALK is an essential gambit in any attempt to eliminate grievances. It has been one of the Government's chief failings that it has steadfastly refused to talk to popular leaders, that it somehow expects to achieve unity by remote control. Talk without sincerity and without purposeful follow-through is even more counter-productive. It aggravates the mistrust and heightens the frustration.

Mrs Freda van Rooyen recognised the need for person-to-person exchange a few years ago when she formed her Kontak group, an association of concerned Afrikaner women who were able to learn at first hand the aspirations of blacks: the simple longings such as a decent roof over their heads and reasonable standard-of-living comforts and education. When she was elected chairman of the Johannesburg Coloured Relations Committee, she hoped to be able to work

within the system towards those objectives. Instead she discovered she had been assigned a role of non-productive talk.

She felt betrayed by the Government's apparent reneging on promises to improve coloured education and absence of official response to suggestions for improving coloured housing. The committee was unable to see two Cabinet Ministers about the housing problem, but an MP who demanded action against "illegal" Indian and coloured tenants won his interview at short notice.

Now the Coloured Relations Committee has resigned to draw attention to the fact that it has been battering its collective head against a granite wall. The Government has cheapened talk and deprived the committee of its credibility. If it is seriously interested in unity, it should be listening more intently to the adversity of the diversity.



## VAUSE RAW REJECTS PFP OVERTURES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 May 81 p 3

[Text] CAPE TOWN — Hopes that the main opposition parties will get together to present a united challenge to the Government were dashed this week by Mr Vause Raw's sharp rebuff to the Progressive Federal Party.

Mr Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, rejected PFP moves seeking opposition unity.

He was quoted as saying that the PFP had no interest in uniting the opposition vote, but was interested only in "swallowing the NRP."

Because of Mr Raw's attitude, the PFP has decided to by-pass the NRP leader in future negotiations.

The chairman of the PFP's Federal Executive, Dr Alex Boraine, said: "Because of Mr Raw's negative spirit and his closing the door once again, the PFP will ignore him in future, but will not cease in its efforts to unite the opposition."

But in Cape Town yesterday the NRP hit back with further accusations against the PFP.

Mr Claude van Wyk, the director of the NRP's Secretariat, told a meeting of the Western Province Women's Council: "The

PFP failed to destroy the NRP at the polls. Now they want to achieve it through stealth and subterfuge, camouflaged with talk of a united opposition."

Mr van Wyk said that each time the NRP had had talks with the PFP, these talks had broken down on the question of ethnic identity and political rights.

He accused the PFP of standing for a policy of one-man-one-vote on a common voters roll — the same accusation made by the National Party, and denied by the PFP, during the general election campaign.

The PFP's argument for a united opposition has been that opposition voters wanted it.

He said: "We are convinced that opposition voters are weary of bickering and in-fighting."

There has also been disension in far-rightwing politics. Reports are surfacing that a split in the ranks is imminent as leaders jockey for power in a proposed conservative alliance.

## MEDIA WORKERS ASSOCIATION ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text] **MR CHARLES NQAKULA**, a reporter on the East London Daily Dispatch, was elected president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) at the end of a four-day inaugural convention held at Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre near Roodepoort at the weekend.

The new president takes over from Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, who was served with a three-year banning order only about 2½ months after his term of office as president was renewed during a congress held in Cape Town last October.

Mr Goba Ndlovu, chairman of the Southern Transvaal region of Mwasa, was elected as senior vice-president, and Mrs Maud Mtshanyane, formerly the organisation's national secretary, was elected treasurer. Mr Thami Mazwai, news editor of SOWETAN, was elected national secretary.

Mr Rashid Seria was elected vice-president of the Western Cape Region.

The convention decided that since it did not recognise Mr Sisulu's banning, the newly-elected officials would act for those who are banned, but not replace them.

The weekend's convention was to inaugurate the organisation as a trade union whose membership is now open to all workers in

the media, and to drop what was described by one speaker as an "elitist" image from the days when the organisation was the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), which was only open to journalists, writers and Press photographers.

The convention was opened on Thursday evening by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, who condemned the role played by certain English newspapers reputed to be on the side of the oppressed blacks.

He named four such newspapers and said they could not be on the side of blacks if they used the term "terrorist" to refer to blacks who have been involved in political acts of violence, like in Silverton and elsewhere.

"Why can't they refer to them as guerrillas or insurgents?" Bishop Tutu asked.

He condemned the stance the English Press took following the SADF's raid

on ANC bases in Maputo only this year. He said the newspapers did not take cognisance of the fact that the raid involved South Africans against South Africans and that not all the information relating to the raid was released to the general public.

He said the newspapers, though wanting to project themselves as siding with the oppressed, did not seem to care much for the feelings of blacks. In their editorials, they expressed only the white man's point of view of events in the country.

In his condemnation of the Republic festivities, Bishop Tutu would raise the emotions of the 200 people who filled the conference hall, then all of a sudden, break into a laughter that would be joined by the handclapping audience.

Bishop Tutu said he imagined that the Afrikaners wanted to celebrate the 25th anniversary.

"They chose to celebrate the 20th anniversary because they know that they may not stay in power long enough to see their republic turning 25 years old. Because, as I have predicted before, in the next five to 10 years we will be having a black prime minister in this country.

The opposition of the National Party to power-

sharing cannot stop this country from being liberated. Liberation is a must for South Africa and it will certainly come," said Bishop Tutu.

He added that it was laughable for the Government to expect blacks to celebrate the fact that black newspapers and journalists, including Mwasu's president, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, have been banned, and denied the right to honour their obligations to inform the public.

In the opening presidential address during which he represented Mr Sisulu, Mr Charles Nqakula said it was the second time that he was called upon to represent presidents who were either in detention or banned.

In 1977, he represented Mr Joe Thloloe, then president of the Union of Black Journalists (UBJ), who was detained for more than a year. Both the UBJ and Mr Thloloe are now banned.

He said Mr Thloloe was released from detention without being charged and he and Mr Sisulu have been banned without being given the opportunity to face trial, where they could defend themselves.

He encouraged all black workers to belong to trade unions which would enable them to flex their muscles. The worker had to "swim through a political stream to get to the work place".

REPORTAGE ON LABOR DEVELOPMENTS

Auto Strike Settlement

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text] THE two-week-old strike by about 3 000 Port Elizabeth motor workers was called off last night, and workers will return to Ford, Firestone and General Motors on Monday.

A Rand Daily Mail Port Elizabeth correspondent reported that workers decided at a mass meeting last night to accept an offer from Firestone which will allow 100 workers, fired after a January strike at the company, to be re-employed over a set period.

Union officials said at the meeting that Firestone would take back 21 of the workers immediately and 15 a month thereafter until all are re-employed.

The 21 have been given priority because they are over 50 years old.

Observers believe the settlement is likely to strengthen the position of the Motor Assembly

and Components Workers' Union (Macwusa), one of the new breed of "militant" unions.

The strikes began when parts of the workforce at Ford and General Motors refused to handle Firestone tyres in sympathy with workers not re-hired after the January strike.

The "sympathy" strike — one of the first in South Africa — later spread to Firestone.

The worker decision to accept Firestone's proposal follows talks between Macwusa and all three companies, at which various proposals to end the strike were mooted.

At one stage, it had been proposed that all three firms agree to share the burden of taking on the dismissed strikers.

This had been proposed because Firestone had said it had replaced the workers and could not fire others in order to employ them, nor could it af-

ford to enlarge its workforce by re-employing the strikers.

At the meeting, Macwusa officials described the settlement as a "victory".

Management comment could not be obtained.

Observers point out the strike was not a total victory for the union, which had initially demanded all the dismissed workers be reinstated immediately.

However, they argue that the compromise settlement reached could well enhance Macwusa's prestige among East Cape motor workers, because many would argue that the strike had achieved concrete results for workers by winning reinstatement, albeit over a protracted period.

The fact that workers involved in the "sympathy" strike were not fired is also seen as a significant pointer to employer labour practices in the Port Elizabeth motor industry.

Manpower Training Policy

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Riaan de Villiers]

[Text] THE Government has reaffirmed its policy that people of different races should, as far as possible, be trained at separate institutions.

However, it has undertaken to re-examine existing arrange-

ments, particularly with regard to high-level manpower training at universities and technicals, and the Department of National Education is to take a lead in the matter.

This has emerged from a Government White Paper on a

report by the National Manpower Commission (NMC) on high-level manpower in South Africa. The report and White Paper were released in Pretoria yesterday.

The policy statement was

made in response to a recommendation by the commission that universities and technicians should be better utilized by making "more generous provision for the training of non-whites at white institutions", in line with recommendations by the Wiehahn and Riekert commissions.

In its response, the Government also noted that it had already accepted the admission of people of other races to white institutions, provided "suitable arrangements" were made to the satisfaction of all concerned in consultation with the State.

The Government also endorsed a message in the preface to the report which said the country would not be able to realise its development potential if it persisted in trying to recruit high-level manpower mainly from the white population group.

It was therefore of the "greatest importance" that all population groups should have full and equal opportunities to participate in development processes.

In its report, the NMC made a range of recommendations, most of which have been accepted by the Government.

Calling for the more extensive use of trained women, including married women, the NMC recommended that the Department of Finance should consider revising the present tax structures, especially as they still prejudiced the optimum use of female employees.

The White Paper said the Standing Commission of Inquiry into Fiscal Policy would consider the matter.

Other recommendations were:

- The NMC should take the initiative in promoting manpower planning in both the public and private sectors.
- Government departments and other bodies must speedily carry out, in letter and spirit, the recommendations of the Wiehahn and Riekert commissions relating to high-level manpower.
- The NMC should monitor progress made with the implementation of the two reports.
- The Department of Finance

should consider further tax concessions for employers who allowed employees to attend approved courses;

• Universities and technicians should include more short courses for the upgrading of employee skills.

• Cash grants instead of tax concessions should be considered for employers who trained employees.

• The Department of National Education should investigate the need for more training facilities in high density areas, especially for blacks, Coloureds and Indians, and

• The merits of an open university should be investigated.

## Domestic Servants, Farm Laborers

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 May 81 p 5

[Article by Z. B. Molefe]

(Text) THE conditions which produce the isolation of domestic servants and farm labourers lead, in many cases, to horrifying and degrading conditions of service, a Western Province trade unionist has pointed out.

Mr Bill Bezuidenhout of the National Union of Commercial Catering

and Allied Workers was speaking in Johannesburg this week about "these category of workers who most desperately need the benefits of union protection".

The reasons for this isolation differ somewhat between domestic service and farm labour, continued Mr Bezuidenhout. In domestic service there is a largely female workforce. And most domestics are black.

"They must enter wage employment because of the inadequate wages which are frequently the lot of

their husbands or because the high level of general unemployment, which prevails has left their husbands without work," continued Mr Bezuidenhout.

There is another important characteristic of employers of domestic

labour which must be taken into account — they are fragmented and elusive in the sense that they do not operate in any kind of organised group. "And this fact works to their advantage. Each employer sets his or her own conditions of service and is not responsible to anyone else for them".



Elaborated Mr Bezuidenhout: "Employers can offer as little as the abnormal market under the present South African conditions will bear, and they are extremely difficult to negotiate with as a group in any way."

Turning to farm workers, he said: "We see that deliberate steps have been taken in the past by employers and by the Government to create this situation. Division of the country into prescribed and non-prescribed areas has meant that farmers have not, in many areas, had to face direct competition in the recruitment of labour from other sectors of the economy."

Once a worker is a farm labourer it can be difficult for him to transfer to any other kind of employment. It was known, said Mr Bezuidenhout, that in the Free State, agreements between farmers' associations and district authorities meant that the only way a farm labourer could change his job was to return to the bantustans.

This was, for instance, if that farm labourer wanted to be a mineworker. He would stay in the bantustan for six months to qualify for a mining contract.

Spotlighting this farm labourer's plight, Mr Bezuidenhout said: "And there are no jobs whatever in the bantustans such as QwaQwa. While one must note here that the nature of farming and the conditions of farm labour vary considerably in a large country like South Africa. It can still safely be said that nowhere in the whole area are conditions for workers uniformly good or even remotely satisfactory."

"It may be possible to negotiate with farmers' unions and associations for better conditions for farm labour, but how does one get to the employers of domestic labour," asked Mr Bezuidenhout.

Mr Bezuidenhout then told his audience that such problems suggest the need for concerted action by all to support the important initiatives taken by organisations such as the Domestic Workers and Employers Project (Dwep), the Domestic Workers Association and the Domestic Workers Union.

OBSTACLES TO SOUTH ATLANTIC TREATY VIEWED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 May 81 p 16

[Editorial: "The Trouble with SATO"]

[Text] **F**OR a decade or more the idea has been assiduously punted from Pretoria, but this week it came to some sort of fruition — a South Atlantic Treaty Organisation to counter the naval and other mischiefs of the Soviet Union in the southern hemisphere.

Strategic experts from Washington, South Africa, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay met in Buenos Aires — "a little furtively," as one report put it — to plan a basis for the alliance. It could be a historic beginning; but there is a long way to go before Sato becomes a serious counterpart of Nato.

One drawback is that the states which have a direct interest in both South Atlantic seabords are mostly far to the

right, ideologically speaking. A couple are of little consequence militarily. Argentina's interest is almost as strong as South Africa's, but that is not the case with the biggest of the South American partners, Brazil. The foreign ministry in Brasilia is acutely conscious these days of its links with black Africa, notably trade and Nigerian oil.

The same kind of doubts bedevil the participation of the United States, despite the new interest shown by President Reagan and Mr Haig in Soviet expansionism and the Cape sea route. They will have to fight long and hard to convince their policy planners that they can afford to be seen in a close military association with South Africa.

CSO: 4700/34

ROCKEFELLER REPORT SAID TO UNDERLINE NEED FOR CHANGE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 May 81 p 6

[Editorial: "'Adapt or Die'--It's Urgent"]

[Text]

**F**UNDAMENTAL change without sustained, large-scale violence is still possible, but time is running out." This is the central message to South Africans in the detailed 24-year study of this country's future just published by a team of leading Americans, the Study Commission on United States Policy Towards Southern Africa.

It is a message that should not come as news to people here; almost daily it is repeated, in one form or another, by our own statesmen and leaders of all shades ranging from the radical left to the far right. Yet the American analysis puts it over with extra weight because of the calibre of the experts involved and the depth in which they researched their subject.

Though there is hope in their conclusions, there are also sombre warnings. They see revolution in the making, and point to many of its symptoms — growing black frustration, increasing coloured militancy and unity among blacks, unrest on the labour front, the resurgence of the banned African National Congress.

Nor is the alternative to revolution comfortable: "The choice is not between slow, peaceful change and quick, violent change; but between a slow, sporadically violent evolutionary process and a slow but much more violent descent into civil war."

The sporadic violence is with us already. It is a matter now of preventing it escalating into something much worse. And that, as the Study Commission notes, depends on dialogue,

negotiation towards power-sharing, and whether reformist trends prevail over regressive ones.

South Africa's military leaders have said it, many times: the solution ultimately cannot be by force of arms, but a political one. The Prime Minister has said it explicitly: "Adapt or die." What the American analysis spells out is the urgency of the matter. There may be much less time than we think.

## IMPALA PLATINUM CUTS PALLADIUM PRICE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 May 81 p 8

[Article by John Mulcahy]

[Text] IMPALA Platinum has reduced its palladium producer price to \$116 an oz from \$140 and has cut its rhodium price by \$100 to \$600 an oz.

The palladium market has come under increasing pressure over the past few months, with persistent and substantial offerings from competitors at prices substantially below the producer price.

Impala last cut its palladium price in February — from \$300 an oz to \$140 — when the free-market price was about \$115, and after a period of holding its producer price at 50% to 70% above the free-market price.

The free market price is now about \$102 an oz.

Rustenburg has not yet announced any price adjustments, but these are likely to follow as the market problems affecting Rustenburg are no different to those facing Impala.

Western Platinum, South Africa's smallest producer, does not set a producer price for platinum or palladium, but sells at prices which are based on a combination of the producer and free-market levels.

Impala has left its platinum price at \$475 an oz, which is higher than the free-market price, quoted at \$443.50 in London yesterday.

The SA producers are traditionally reticent about their markets, and will not comment on specific competitors, but it seems likely that the Russians are responsible for the upset in the palladium market, for reasons not immediately apparent.

Russia is a far bigger palladium producer than SA, with palladium production about three times that of platinum.

The Merensky Reef has about 65% platinum and 24% palladium.

The lower palladium price hits Russia much harder than SA, and the only reason for its continued undercutting and

oversupply must be a desperate need for foreign exchange.

The Soviets are expected to increase their sales of gold to the market this year to finance grain purchases and their involvement in Poland, but it is in their interests to maintain stability in the gold market.

Russia appears to have overestimated the strength of demand in the palladium market and has made a decision to make use of its high production to alleviate foreign-exchange problems.

The problems besetting the palladium market are not likely to be resolved easily, judging by the level of low-priced supplies being offered.

It is a paradox that in a time when demand for palladium is strong the price should be depressed, but supplies are satisfying demand without difficulty, and contract consumers have been putting pressure on producers to adjust prices.

## BRIEFS

**PENALTY FOR FLAG BURNING**--A fine of R10 000 or five years' imprisonment or both awaits anyone found guilty of dishonouring the South African flag. This was disclosed last night by the Minister of Interior, Mr Chris Heunis. He said legislation in this regard would be introduced in parliament "at the soonest possible opportunity during the coming parliamentary session". Mr Heunis added: "The Government has noted with alarm recent actions aimed at and, or, resulting in the national flag being removed, mutilated and brought into contempt. "The government is also aware of the fact that, except for common law crimes that can be committed with regard to the national flag and other symbols, no other statutory protection exists." Mr Heunis said the Government regarded any action of mutilation or contempt of the symbols of state in such a serious light that it had already decided to amend the constitution during the forthcoming parliamentary session. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jun 81 pp 1, 2]

**BOYCOTT OF PALMOLIVE**--The Chemical Workers' Industrial Union--an affiliate of Fosatu--has called on the community to boycott Colgate Palmolive products. Pamphlets calling for the boycott were distributed in the East Rand townships yesterday. The call comes after the Conciliation Board failed in its attempt to resolve a dispute between the Colgate Palmolive Company in Boksburg and the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union (CWIU). The CWIU claims a majority membership of the plants membership and has demanded recognition rights over wages and working conditions. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 May 81 p 3]

**ANC-PAC MEETING PLAN**--The chairman of the Pan African Congress (PAC), Mr Nyati Pokela and the president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, have agreed to meet in the near future. They met at the United Nations Conference on Economic Sanctions against South Africa which is being held in Paris. Mr Pokela announced this on his arrival from the conference to which he led a delegation of four central committee members. According to observers, the main item on the agenda of their meeting would be the formation of the united front of the PAC and ANC. This meeting is likely to take place at the coming OAU summit conference to be held in Nairobi in July this year. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 May 81 p 2]

**QWAQWA WITHDRAWAL FROM SABA**--The Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, has withdrawn the membership of his party. Dikwankwetla, from the South African Black Alliance. Confirming the withdrawal of Mr Mopeli's party, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and President of the Black Alliance, said yesterday that the QwaQwa head had never attended any of the organisation's



meetings. The secretary-general of Dikwankwetla, had, according to Chief Buthelezi, written a "peculiar letter". "They state in the letter that they are withdrawing their membership for the time-being yet accuse me of making unfair remarks about them," he said. He said that it was Mr Mopeli who always crossed swords with him whenever they held meetings with the Prime Minister, Mr Botha. "For a man who always opposes me, I am surprised that they should claim in their letter that they were still committed to the ideals of the black alliance," said Chief Buthelezi. Mr Mopeli was not available for comment. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETO in English 2 Jun 81 p 5]

ARREST OF UNION LEADERS--Security Police yesterday detained two leading black trade unionists in Johannesburg. They are the president of the Black Municipality Workers Union, Mr Joseph Mavi, and the vice-president of the South African Allied Workers Union, Mr Sisa Njikelana. Both men spoke at an anti-Republic Day rally in Johannesburg's Selborne Hall on Wednesday. A spokesman for the Police Division of Public Relations confirmed last night they were being held under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act. According to fellow unionists, Mr Mavi was detained by six policemen at his union offices in Sauer Street. Mr Njikelana, who has come to Johannesburg from East London to help set up a regional branch of his union, was detained in Jeppe last night. Mr Njikelana had also addressed students of the University of the Witwatersrand on the boycott of Wilson-Rowntree products recently called by members of his union. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 May 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/34

# CONSTRAINTS ON LABOR REPRESENTATIVE IN S. A. REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Pat Nxumalo]

[Text]

**FINANCIAL** constraints are hindering the office of the Swaziland Labour Representative in South Africa from fulfilling its purpose, says the Labour Commissioner, Mr. Ralph Bhembe in his annual report for 1980, just published.

However, Mr. Bhembe said efforts continued to be made to provide more funds for the running of the office. The problem of understaffing, he said remained unsolved and requests have been made for a substantial number of new posts resulting from the new labour legislation.

Commenting on the activities of the machinery inspector, Mr. Bhembe said accidents have been investigated when possible, but limited by reduction of travel allowed within the confines of the financial vote.

This he said culminated in January in a complete cessation of travelling on duty and only summary requirements and urgent investigations could be attended to with payments of travel claims postponed to the new financial year.

The Labour Commissioner also regretted that the staff of this section of his department has unfortunately not been augmented and that the Inspector of Machinery has only been able to pursue outstanding registrations as other work allowed.

Turning to the factories inspectorate unit, Mr. Bhembe states that the biggest obstacle in the achievement of healthier working and living conditions is the neglect and disregard for workers' safety and health by some employers.

He has advised accidents causing loss of life, or which disable a worker for three days or more from earning full wages must be reported forthwith to the Labour Commissioner.

Certain dangerous occurrences, he said, must also be reported whether disablement is caused to the worker or not.

He also disclosed that the number of reportable accidents totalled 1370, only 20 of which were fatal, compared with 1629 injuries and 38 deaths in 1979.

This, Mr. Bhembe said was an improvement particularly as there were more workers at risk in 1980, than in 1979 following the coming into operation of the third sugar mill at Simunye.

"While 1980 saw fewer industrial accidents and fatalities than the previous year, there is no room for comfort because the figures are very high in a country that has a total active working population of only 82,000," said the Labour Commissioner.

He also reports that a good deal has been done by some of the larger establishments in the training of new recruits and apprentices in safety and safe working practices.

He said any effective accident prevention and protection of the health of the workers can only be achieved by co-operative efforts, particularly by the establishment of joint safety committees comprising management and workers representatives whose sole function and aim would be the promotion of safety and health standards.

The factory inspectorate, he says, has been requesting employers throughout the Kingdom to establish these committees which, would assist in the inspection of workplaces, point out health or safety hazards to management and recommend remedial measures.

## SWAZILAND

### PRINCE MFANASIBILI NAMED NEW CIVIL SERVICE BOSS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] Former Minister for Commerce and Cooperative in the last government, Prince Mfanasibili has been appointed Chairman of the Civil Service Board, according to reliable sources.

Prince Mfanasibili who takes over from Lt. Colonel Ponono Dube, was expected to resume his new duties at the Civil Service Board Offices in the Department of Establishments and Training.

The appointment has been made by King Sobhuza II. It is understood that Lt. Colonel Dube is returning to the army on full time basis.

Prince Mfanasibili was last month elected President of the Swaziland National Football Association.

He was born at Embelebeleni in Manzini in 1939 and grew up there as a herdboys. He attended school at the nearby Florence Catholic Mission from 1951 to 1956, when he passed Standard IV. Because there was no Standard V at this school, Prince Mfanasibili decided to go and look for employment, and was eventually employed by Swaziland Cannery in the Malkerns Valley as a gatekeeper.

He worked there for nine months before going to work in the coal mines in Natal, where he was employed as a laborer underground for six months. At the end of his contract with the Native Recruiting Corporation, he returned home and decided to go back to school, as a Standard V class had been opened at Florence Mission School.

However, before returning to school at the beginning of 1959, he worked at Havelock Mines. After completing his Standard V, he transferred to Lozitha Central School to take Standard VI.

Prince Mfanasibili obtained his secondary education at Matsapha Swazi National High School from 1961 to mid-63, when he left school--this time it was the country's political turning point that pushed him out of school.

After leaving school he was employed by Mhlume Sugar Company as a weighbridge clerk, but later decided to go up to Lobamba to join the Standing Committee of the Swazi National Council in 1963.

The following year, Prince Mfanasibili won a seat in Swaziland's first Legislative Council as an Imbokodvo National Movement candidate. In 1965 he spent two months in the United Kingdom and in 1966 visited the country again for a special five-month public administration course.

He was appointed the Kingdom's first Minister for Local Administration after the 1967 general elections.

CSO: 4700

# SABI-LIMPOPO AUTHORITY PROFIT REPORTED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 22 May 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Sabi-Limpopo Authority reported an operating profit of \$1 138 379 in 1980 compared with \$551 743 in 1979.

Additional revenue totalling \$70 349 was received from the sale of settlement assets and a further \$633 816 from water price redetermination relating to previous years. The total surplus over revenue was therefore \$1 842 544 last year compared with \$606 520 in 1979.

In other developments, the authority reports that cotton yields in certain soils were once again disappointing, and experiments with alternative crops are continuing.

The authority's wheat crops did very well with revenue exceeding budgeted revenue by \$170 707.

Its sisal operations, covering 600 hectares, are now well established and two additional decortimating machines have been acquired and are being refurbished and installed. Together with existing facilities, the new machines will provide a total decortimating capacity of 1 200 hectares of sisal.

The return of peace has also meant that the water systems division of the authority has been able to resuscitate damaged installations.

A new hydro-electric project at Bangala dam, aimed at reducing fuel consumption at the Manjiirenji, Siya and Bangala dams by 90%, was commissioned last year.

Development of the Middle Sabi Stage IIIA was completed during 1980 and settlers took up occupation with a standing crop in the ground. Plans to extend Stage III settlement have been shelved and the land earmarked for Stage IIIB has been taken over by the Ministry of Defence as part of its Operation SEED.

CSO: 4700



# ZIMBABWE

## RESERVE BANK STATEMENTS REPORTED

Salisbury GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 22, 29 May 81 pp 511, 537

[Text]

General Notice 480 of 1981.

### RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [CHAPTER 173]

#### Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

IN terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 173], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 8th May, 1981, is published in the Schedule.

22-5-81.

B. WALTERS,  
Secretary to the Treasury.

#### SCHEDULE

#### STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 8TH MAY, 1981

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
	\$		\$
Capital . . . . .	2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets . . . . .	161 541 423
General Reserve Fund . . . . .	6 000 000	Loans and advances . . . . .	57 871 780
Currency in circulation . . . . .	182 057 350	Internal investments—	160 051 689
Deposits and other liabilities to the public . . . . .	237 924 110	Government stock . . . . .	62 675 277
Other liabilities . . . . .	76 023 978	Other . . . . .	97 376 412
		Other assets . . . . .	124 540 546
	<u>\$504 005 438</u>		<u>\$504 005 438</u>

[p 537]

General Notice 497 of 1981.

**RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [CHAPTER 173]**

**Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe**

IN terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 173], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 15th May, 1981, is published in the Schedule.

29-5-81.

B. WALTERS,  
Secretary to the Treasury.

**SCHEDULE**

**STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 15TH MAY, 1981**

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
	\$		\$
Capital . . . . .	2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets . . . . .	165 754 259
General Reserve Fund . . . . .	6 000 000	Loans and advances . . . . .	57 871 780
Currency in circulation . . . . .	173 556 436	Internal investments—	159 263 662
Deposits and other liabilities to the public . . . . .	241 547 384	Government stock . . . . .	59 027 251
Other liabilities . . . . .	77 200 035	Other . . . . .	100 236 411
		Other assets . . . . .	117 414 154
	<u>\$500 303 855</u>		<u>\$500 303 855</u>

CSO: 4700

## BRIEFS

**PAPER LOSS COSTS**--At a cost of \$1 million in foreign currency every year the Hunyani Pulp and Paper Division at Norton is importing 6,000 tonnes of waste paper, primarily from South Africa and Malawi. A further \$750,000 is expected to be added to this cost when the recently rebuilt Paper Machine One begins productions in July or August. Yet, of the estimated 60,000 tonnes of paper produced each year in this country, 42,000 tonnes are lost, which means that only 18,000 tonnes or 30% is being recovered and reused. The present recovery rate in Japan is 45% and their target is 50%. The main sources of the types of waste paper which Hunyani wants--cement and sugar sacks and corrugated cartons--are the large volume users such as manufacturers and packagers. But households are also an important source, since the average home in this country generates 5 kg of usable waste paper a week. It is to educate these sectors that the company recently launched a national awareness campaign. Although the campaign is yet to produce the response that the company hopes for, a spokesman said that since it began in February the work force assigned to waste paper has been increased by 15%. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 29 May 81 p 1]

**SAR LOCOMOTIVES**--Contrary to the popular current impression that South African Rail is not cooperating with the National Railways of Zimbabwe, NZR this week announced that it is to receive from the South Africans a total of 20 locomotives, primarily for shunting purposes. An NRZ spokesman said that these will consist of 14 Class 14R "straight" locomotives and six "Garratt" locomotives. Six of the 14Rs have already arrived and are engaged in shunting duties in the Bulawayo yards. This has made it possible for NZR Garratts to be released for main line service. The spokesman said that NZR has both steam and diesel locomotives on loan from SAR, and that many of the diesels were returned for "genuine operating reasons." SAR, however, does have a surplus of steam locomotives and agreed to provide 20 of these, 14 of which are shunt locomotives, to Zimbabwe. Along with the diesel locomotives, NZR also returned to SAR some steam-powered Garratts. The spokesman said that these had given some trouble on operations and had required more maintenance than the smaller "straight" locomotives. The spokesman could not say how long NZR is likely to have these locomotives on hire. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 22 May 81 p 1]

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**DATE FILMED**

June 24, 1981